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IMPEACHMENT.

Further Examination of Witnesses for the Prosecution.

The Managers Announce the Close of Their Case.

Mr. Curtis' Opening Argument for the Defence.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 9.

The Court convened to-day, with a promise of a more interesting session and a larger attendance of spectators than any day since the opening speech by Mr. BUTLER. The seats in the galleries were all occupied by 12 o'clock, and on the floor there was a larger attendance of members of the House than there was during the days of last week, brought in, no doubt, by the desire to hear the opening for the defence by Judge CURTIS, from whom much was expected. Whether expectations were realized or not, the public can determine for itself, by reading the long argument given elsewhere in full. On the floor were some new and distinguished faces on one side of the main isle. In the chair of Senator STEWART sat Gen. SHERMAN; on the other side, in the chair of Senator DOOLITTLE, the General's venerable father-in-law, THOMAS EWING, Sr. The Speaker of the House and the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE, were in their accustomed places, and paid that strict attention to the proceedings which they have exhibited since the beginning of the trial.

CLOSE OF THE PROSECUTION.

The first proceedings was the examination of two additional witnesses by the Managers: FOSTER BLODGETT, Esq., late Postmaster at Augusta, Ga., who testified that the President had suspended him from office in January last, and no reasons had ever been given to the Senate, and M. H. WOOD, of Boston, who testified that when he applied for an appointment in September, 1866, in one of the Southern States, the President told him he would appoint no one unless they sympathized with his policy.

THE OPENING FOR THE DEFENCE.

At 12:45 o'clock Mr. CURTIS began his argument. For the first few moments there prevailed a perfect stillness, as if to measure the manner and the words of the speaker, soon succeeded by a rustle and buzz in the galleries, denoting that it would be hard work for the spectators to follow the dry, legal reasoning of Mr. CURTIS, able and logical though it might be, and ere the first hour had passed, the confusion was sensibly increased by the departure of many ladies, who came for the dramatic effect of the scene, and found that the production of such effect depended entirely upon their toilets. By the hour of recess, 2:30, there were many vacant seats, though a majority of the spectators kept their seats until well toward the hour of their dinners.

Mr. CURTIS first addressed himself to the question as to whether Mr. STANTON's case was not really and expressly excepted by the language of the Tenure of Office act, the violation of which is the principal charge of the first article. He held, as ably as perhaps this doubtful question would permit him, that Mr. STANTON's appointment by Mr. LINCOLN put him beyond the operation of the law; that he had been appointed to hold the office for Mr. LINCOLN's term, and no one could reasonably maintain, as the Managers did, that this was Mr. LINCOLN's term. He then proceeded to give a history of the Tenure of Office act, and dwelt at length on the proviso relating to Cabinet officers, endeavoring to show that it was not intended at the time to include any Cabinet officers not appointed by Mr. JOHNSON, and in support of this argument he adduced the declarations of Mr. SCHENCK and Mr. SHERMAN, members of the Conference Committee, which finally matured the measure. These declarations, as showing the intent of the framers of the law, made the strongest point in the whole argument, so far as its moral effect was concerned, and a significant smile settled upon the lips of many of the President's friends, as the speaker cited these utterances, with the utmost gravity and satisfaction.

His next material point was that the President had really violated no law, even according to the Manager's view of the case, because Mr. STANTON was not removed. The attempt was not successful, and therefore there was no violation because there was no removal. Whether this view of the case meets the sanction of the President, who insists that STANTON is removed, and recognizes *ad interim* THOMAS, is questionable to say the least. Mr. CURTIS next argued the question of the intent of the President in making the removal. It could not, under any construction, be considered a willful violation of the law, because, as they would show, the President had simply come to the deliberate conclusion that Mr. STANTON's case was not included in the law, and had then acted upon such conclusion, with no intent whatever of violating any law. He next took up the denial of what he considered the President's right to make a case to test the constitutionality of a law. This, he argued at length, would prevent the people from ever obtaining a decision upon any law, and it was the only way by which an odious enactment could be suppressed. He would not assume that the President had judicial power over the laws, but where a law affected him as closely as this, and his conscience pointed out his duty under it, he had a right to seek a judicial interpretation of it, which Mr. CURTIS maintained was all he intended to do in this case. During the argument on this point an incredulous smile was noticeable on the faces of some of the lawyers in the Senate, and Judge BINGHAM looked as if he wanted to ask Mr. CURTIS to show how anything which the President has done could have resulted in legal proceedings to test the law, unless some other party took the initiative.

At 2:25, after having spoken an hour and three-quarters, a recess of 15 minutes was ordered, when Judge CURTIS resumed he took up the question of the power of removal, and made a very long and very elaborate argument, to show that the Constitution vests such power solely in the President. He cited the construction of this clause of the Constitution for the past fifty years as going to prove his position, and contended that the assumption of this power by the Senate was unwarranted and unconstitutional. The President certainly had not violated the Constitution, nor had he violated the law of 1789, nor had he violated the Tenure of Office act, for the present case was not covered by it. In elucidating this point further he found it necessary to explain the President's apparent *recognition* of that act, and said there was no inconsistency in recognizing the law for some purposes while still regarding it as unconstitutional.

At 3:40 o'clock Judge CURTIS found himself so much exhausted that he asked an adjournment until to-morrow, after speaking two hours and a half. Considerable surprise was manifested at this, as his argument had been confined to the first article alone, and indicated that he would consume the whole of to-morrow in concluding his remarks. He is a clear, deliberate speaker, though apparently using considerable effort in his enunciation, which seems to tire him sooner than a wiry man like Mr. EVARTS or Mr. BINGHAM. He did not garnish his logic with any flights of eloquence, and the verdict of the listeners was against his possession of that element of oratory. He aimed to build up a solid wall of legal argument which the prosecution could not break down, and he is conceded to have presented the case in its strongest aspect. Democrats say it is irrefutable. Republicans say it is weak in many of its positions, and inconsistent with the facts in others, but it maintains the reputation of its author as a close and logical thinker.

MEETING OF THE MANAGERS.

The Managers held a meeting this morning and found the desire among the several members to speak so strong that they resolved to request the Senate to change their rule so as to permit all the counsel on each side who desire to speak on the final issue. THAD. STEVENS and LOGAN are the most anxious of the Managers, and insist upon being heard, as the counsel for the President do not care to speak beyond the limit allowed. The Senate will probably disagree to the request, as it will prolong the trial a week. Several Senators to-day expressed their disapprobation of the proposed change in very strong terms. They have no disposition to see the cause of the prosecution belittled by the bitterness of THAD. STEVENS or by the rant of LOGAN.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 9.

The doors were opened to the crowd at 11 o'clock this morning, and the galleries were comfortably filled by an audience of the usual well-dressed order at the opening of the Senate at 12.

After prayer by a stranger, in which all the departments of the Government were remembered, the President *pro tem.* vacated the chair for the Chief Justice, and the Court was opened by the usual proclamation.

At 12:10 the Managers were announced. All appeared but Mr. STEVENS.

The counsel for the President were all promptly present.

The House of Representatives at 12:15 was announced, and a rather larger proportion than on recent occasions put in their appearance.

The Chief Justice asked: Have the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives any further evidence to bring in?

Mr. BUTLER—We have.

On motion of Senator JOHNSON the further reading of the journal was dispensed with when but little progress had been made.

TESTIMONY OF W. H. WOOD.

Mr. BUTLER, on the part of the Managers, then called up W. H. WOOD, who was sworn.

Q.—Where is your place of residence? A.—Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Q.—Did you serve in the Union army during the war? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—From what time to what time? A.—From July, 1861, to July, 1865.

Q.—Some time in September, 1866, did you call upon President JOHNSON and present him testimonials for employment in the Government service? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—What time was it in 1866? A.—It was on the 21st day of September.

Q.—How do you fix the time? A.—Partly from memory; partly from the journal of the Ebbitt House.

Q.—How long before that had he returned from Chicago, from his trip to the tomb of DOUGLAS? A.—My recollection is that he returned the 15th or 16th; I awaited his return.

Q.—Did you present your testimonials to him? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Did he examine them? A.—Part of them, Sir.

Q.—What then took place between you?

Mr. STANBERY—What do you propose to prove? Has it anything to do with this case?

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, Sir.

Mr. STANBERY—What articles?

Mr. BUTLER—As to the intent of the President in several of the articles.

Mr. STANBERY—What to do?

Mr. BUTLER—To oppose Congress.

Mr. BUTLER to witness—What did he say? A.—He said my claims for Government employment were good or worthy of attention.

Q.—What next? A.—He inquired about my political sentiments; I told him I was not a political man; I told him I was a Union man—a loyal man, and was in favor of the Administration; I had confidence in Congress and in the Chief Justice; he asked me if I knew of any differences between himself and Congress; I told him that I did know of some differences in minor points; then he said they were not minor points; the influence or patronage, I do not know which, shall be in my favor; that's the meaning.

Q.—Were those the words? A.—I will not swear that those were the words.

Q.—What did you say to that? A.—I remarked that under those conditions I could not accept an appointment of any kind, if my influence were to be used for him, in contradistinction to Congress, and retired.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. STANBERY.

Q.—Do you known a gentleman in this city by the name of KOPPEL? A.—I do.

Q.—Have you talked with him since you have been in the city? A.—I have; I called on him when I first came to the city.

Q.—Did you not tell him yesterday morning that all you could say was more in his favor than against him. A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. KOPPEL that when you were brought up to be examined, since your arrival in this city, there was an attempt to make you say things you would not say? A.—I did not, Sir; I might in explanation of that question say that there was a misunderstanding between the Managers and a gentleman in Boston, in regard to an expression that they supposed I could testify to which I could not.

Q.—Have you been examined before this time? A.—By whom?

Q.—By any one? A.—I have, Sir.

Q.—Under oath? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who by first? A.—By the Managers.

Q.—Was your testimony taken down? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you examined, talked to by any one of them? A.—Not under oath; I had informal interviews with two of them before I was examined; I could hardly call it an examination.

Q.—What two of them were they? A.—By Gov. BOUTWELL and Gen. BUTLER.

Q.—When? A.—Monday of this week.

Q.—Did you say to Mr. KOPPEL that since you had been in this city a proposition was made to you that in case you would give certain testimony it would be to your benefit? A.—I did not, Sir.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Re-direct examination by Mr. BUTLER:

Q.—Who is Mr. KOPPEL? (emphasizing the name, so as to provoke laughter in the galleries.) A.—Mr. KOPPEL, Sir, is an acquaintance of mine on the avenue—a merchant.

Q.—What is his merchandise? A.—He is a manufacturer of garments—a tailor. [Laughter.]

Q.—Do you know of any sympathy between him and the President? A.—I have always supposed, Sir, that Mr. KOPPEL was a Southern man in spirit; he came from South Carolina—ran the blockades.

Q.—Do you mean that to be an answer to my question of sympathy between the President and him? [Laughter.] A.—Yes, sir. [Laughter.]

Q.—Now, Sir, the counsel for the President has asked you if you told Mr. KOPPEL that you had been asked to say things which you could not say, or words to that effect. You answered in explanation, as I understand, that there was a misunderstanding, which you explained to Mr. KOPPEL. Will you have the goodness to tell us what that misunderstanding was?

Mr. STANBERY rose to object.

Mr. BUTLER—If you give a part of the conversation I have a right to the whole of it. Q.—I will ask, in the first place, did you explain the matter to him? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Very well, tell us what that misunderstanding was that you explained to him in that conversation. A.—I think, Sir, a gentleman in Boston wrote you that the President asked me if I would give twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds of any office for political purposes; I told you that I did not say so; the gentleman from Boston misunderstood me; the President said nothing of the kind to me, and I explained that to Mr. KOPPEL.

Q.—Did you explain where the misunderstanding arose? A.—I told him it must have occurred in a conversation between a gentleman from Boston and myself.

Q.—In regard to what? A.—In regard to 25 per cent.

Q.—Did you explain to Mr. KOPPEL where the idea came from that you were to give 25 per cent. A.—I did, Sir.

Mr. EVARTS—We object. The witness has distinctly told us that nothing else occurred between the President and himself. It is certainly quite unimportant what occurred between this gentleman and another gentleman in Boston.

Mr. BUTLER—I pray judgment again upon this. You have put in a conversation about a tailor upon Pennsylvania-avenue, or somewhere else, and this witness. I want the whole of the coversation. I suppose from the evidence of the gentleman that the conversation between Mr. KOPPEL, the tailor, and this witness was put in for some good purpose. If it was I want the whole of it.

Mr. EVARTS—Mr. Chief Justice: The fact is not exactly as stated. In the privileged cross-examination counsel for the President asked the witness distinctly whether he had said so and so to a Mr. KOPPEL. Witness said he had not, and then volunteered a statement that there might have been some misunderstanding between Mr. KOPPEL and himself on that subject, or some misunderstanding somewhere. Our inquiry had not reached, or asked for, or brought out the misunderstanding. We hold distinctly that everything that relates to any conversation or interview between the President and this witness, whether as understood or misunderstood, has been gone through, and the present point of inquiry and the further testimony as to the grounds of the misunderstanding between this witness and some interlocutor in Boston, we object to.

Mr. BUTLER—Having put in a part of this testimony in regard to KOPPEL, whether voluntary or not, I have a right to the whole of it. I will explain. I want to show that the misunderstanding was not that the President said that 25 per cent. was to be given, but one of his friends. This is where the misunderstanding was. Do the gentlemen still object?

Mr. EVARTS—Certainly.

Mr. BUTLER—That's all.

TESTIMONY OF FOSTER BLODGETT.

Mr. FOSTER BLODGETT was sworn and examined by Mr. BUTLER.

Q.—Were you an officer of the United States at any time? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where? A.—In Augusta, Ga.

Q.—Holding what office? A.—Postmaster of the city.

Q.—When did you go into the exercise of that office? A.—I was appointed on the 25th of July, 1865, and went into the office on the following September. [Witness produced his commission, which was exhibited by Mr. BUTLER to counsel for the President.]

Q.—Were you confirmed by the Senate? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you suspended from office. A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you a copy of the letter of suspension? A.—I have not a copy of it here; it was dated the 3d of January, 1868.

Q.—Have you examined to see whether your suspension and the reasons therefor have been sent to the Senate? A.—I have been told by the Chairman of the Post-office Committee they have not been sent in.

Mr. BUTLER—I suppose that Senators can ascertain for themselves how that is.

Senator JOHNSON—Of course; we know all about it.

Mr. BUTLER—I suppose you did know all about it. [To the witness.] Q.—Has any action been taken on your suspension? A.—None that I know of.

The witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. BUTLER called upon counsel for the President to present the original letter of suspension.

THE PROSECUTION CLOSED.

Mr. BUTLER then put in evidence the letter of Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, dated War Department, Feb. 21, 1868, acknowledging his appointment as Secretary of War *ad interim*.

Mr. BUTLER stated he was instructed by the Managers to say that they would ask leave to put in a proper certificate from the records of the Senate to show that no report of the suspension of FOSTER BLODGETT has ever been made to the Senate.

The CHIEF JUSTICE remarked that that could be put in at any time.

Mr. BUTLER then said, on the part of the Managers, "we close."

Mr. STANBERY—I ask the Honorable Manager under what article the case of BLODGETT comes?

Mr. BUTLER—In the final discussion I have no doubt that the gentleman who closes the case for the Managers will answer that question to your satisfaction.

Mr. STANBERY—I have no doubt of that myself. The question is, why we are to be put to the trouble of answering it?

The CHIEF JUSTICE remarked that the case was closed on the part of the Managers, and that there was no question before the Court on which this discussion could continue.

Mr. STANBERY—The question is that we merely want to know under what article this case of Mr. BLODGETT comes.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—The Managers state that they have concluded their evidence. Gentlemen, counsel for the President, you will proceed with your defence.

OPENING SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. CURTIS rose to open the case on the part of the President. He said:

MR. CHIEF JUSTICE AND SENATORS: I am here to speak to the Senate of the United States, sitting in its judicial capacity as a Court of Judicial Impeachment, presided over by the Chief Justice of the United States, for the trial of the President of the United States. [Here one or two sentences were entirely inaudible.—REPORTER.] Inasmuch as the Constitution requires that there shall be a trial, and inasmuch as in that trial the oaths which each one of you has taken, is to administer impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws, the only appeal that I can make here in behalf of the President is an appeal to the conscience and to the reason of each Judge who sits in this Court on the law and the fact in the case. Upon its judicial merits, on the duties incumbent on that high office, by virtue of his office, and on his honest endeavor to discharge those duties, the President rests his case; and I pray each one of you to listen with that patience which belongs to a Judge, for his own sake, but which I cannot expect by any efforts of mine to elicit, while I open to you what that defence is. The honorable Managers, through their associate who has addressed you, have informed you that this is not a Court; that whatever may be the character of this body, it is bound by no law. On that subject I shall have something hereafter to say. The honorable Manager did not tell you, in terms at least, that there are no articles before you, because a statement to that effect would be in substance to say that here are no honorable Managers before you, inasmuch as the only power by which the honorable Managers are clothed by the House of Representatives is an authority to present here at your Bar certain articles, and within the limits of them to conduct this prosecution. Therefore, I shall make no apology for asking your close attention to these articles in manner and form as they appear, presented to ascertain in the first place what the substantial allegations in each of them are; what is the legal proof and effect of these allegations, and what proof is necessary to be adduced in order to sustain them. I shall begin with the first article, not merely because the House of Representatives in arranging these articles has placed them first in order, but because the subject matter in that article is of such a character that it forms the foundation of the eight first articles in the series, and enters materially into the body of the whole eleven.

THE FIRST ARTICLE.

What then is the substance of the first article? What are what the lawyers calls the gravamen contained in it? There is a good deal of verbiage. I don't mean unnecessary verbiage in the description of the substantial thing set down in that article; stripped of that it amounts exactly to these things: First, that the order set out in the article for the removal of Mr. Stanton, if executed, would have been a violation of the Tenure of Office act; second, that it was a violation of the Tenure of Office act; third, that it was an intentional violation of the Tenure of Office act; fourth, that it was in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and; fifth, that it was intended by the President to be so, or to draw all these into one sentence, which I hope may be intelligible and clear enough, I suppose the substance of this first article is that the order for the removal of Mr. STANTON was, and was intended to be, a violation of the Constitution of the United States. These are the allegations which it is necessary for the honorable Managers to make out in order to support that article.

Now there is a question involved here which enters deeply, as I have already intimated, into the first eight articles of this series and materially touches two others, and to that question I desire in the first instance to invite the attention of the Court. That question is whether Mr. STANTON's case comes under the Tenure of Office act. If it does not, if the true construction and effect of the Tenure of Office act when applied to the facts in this case, include it, then it will be found by the honorable Senators when they come to examine this and the other articles, that a deep and material wound has been attempted to be inflicted on the Constitution.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE ACT.

I must ask your attention, therefore, to the question of the consideration and application of the first section of the Tenure of Office Act. It is, as Senators know, but dry work, but it requires close and careful attention, and no doubt will receive it. Allow me in the first place to read it:

> "That any person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided." Then comes what is otherwise provided: "*Provided*, that the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy and of the Interior, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General shall hold their offices respectively for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Here is a section, a part of which applies to all civil officers, as well to those then in office as to those who should thereafter be appointed; and the body of this section contains a declaration that "every such officer is," that is if he is now in office, "and shall be," that is if he shall be hereafter appointed to office, "entitled to hold until another is appointed and qualified in his place." That is the body of the section. But out of that body of the section it is explicitly declared that there is to be excepted a particular class of officers, as to whom something is otherwise provided; that is, a different rule is to be made for them. Now the Senate will perceive that in the body of the section every officer, as well those then holding office as those hereafter to be appointed, is included. The language is: "Every person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall be hereafter appointed is and shall be entitled to hold, &c." It affects the present; it sweeps over all who are in office; it includes them all by its terms, as well as those who may hereafter be appointed, but, when you come to the proviso, the first noticeable thing is that that language is not used. It is not that every Secretary of State, or of the Treasury, or of War, &c., is to hold his office. It fixes a rule for the future only, and the question whether any particular secretary comes within that rule is a question whether he comes within the general description contained in the proviso. There is nothing to bring him within the proviso. There is no express declaration, as in the body of the section, that he is and hereafter shall be entitled to hold his office, &c.; nothing to bring him within the body of the proviso, except the description, and the question is whether the proviso contains, applies to and includes this case.

THE CASE OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Now let us see if it does. "The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, &c., shall hold their offices, respectively, for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed, and one month thereafter, &c." The first inquiry which arises on this language is this: as to what is meant by "for and during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed. Mr. STANTON appears, by the commission which has been put in the case by the honorable Managers, to have been appointed during the first term of President LINCOLN, in January, 1862. Is this part of the language, "during the term of the President by whom they may have been appointed," applicable to Mr. STANTON's case? That depends whether a person expounding this law judicially has any right to add to it, "and any other term for which he may afterward be elected." By what authority short of the legislative power can these words be added to the statute, "during the term of the President?" Does it mean any other term or terms for which the President may be reëlected? I respectfully submit that no such judicial interpretation can be put upon the text. At the time when this order was issued for the removal of Mr. STANTON, was he holding the term of the President by whom he was appointed? The honorable Managers say yes, because, as they say, Mr. JOHNSON is merely serving out the residue of Mr. LINCOLN's term. But is that so under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States? I pray you to allow me to read one or two sentences that are exactly applicable to this question. The first is the first section of the second article of the Constitution, which says: "The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America; he shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows." There is a declaration that the President and the Vice-President is each respectively to hold his office for the term of four years; but that does not stand alone. Here is a qualification of that statement: "In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President." So that although the President, like the Vice-President, is elected for the term of four years, and each is elected for the same term, the President is not to hold his office absolutely during the four years. The limit of four years is not an absolute limit. There is a conditional limit, as the lawyers term it, imposed, and when, according to the second passage, which I have read, the President dies, or is removed, then his term of four years for which he was elected, and during which he was to hold office, provided he should so long live, terminates, and the office devolves on the Vice-President. For what period of time? For the remainder of the term for which the Vice-President was elected. There is no more propriety, under this provision of the Constitution of the United States, in calling the time during which Mr. JOHNSON holds the office of President, as it was devolved on him, a part of Mr. LINCOLN's term, than there would be propriety in saying that one sovereign, who succeeds to another sovereign by death, holds a part of his predecessor's term. The term assigned by the Constitution was a conditional assignment. It was to last four years, if not sooner ended; but if sooner ended by death, then the office was to devolve on the Vice-President; and the term of the Vice-President to hold office then began. I submit then, that on this language it is equally apparent that Mr. STANTON's case cannot be considered as within this act. This law, however, as Senators very well know, has a purpose; there was a practical object in view, and however clear it may seem that the language of the law, when applied to Mr. STANTON, will exclude that case on the mere words of the law, if the purpose can be disclosed and that purpose plainly required a different interpretation, that different interpretation should be given. But on the other hand, if the purpose that was in view is one which requires this interpretation, to which I have been drawing your attention, then it greatly strengthens the argument, but shows that not only the language of the act itself, but the practical object which the legislation had in view of using that language, requires this interpretation. Now, there can be no dispute concerning what that purpose was, as I suppose. Here is a peculiar class of officers, singled from all others and brought within this purpose. Why is it? It is because the Constitution has provided that these principal officers in the several Executive Departments may be called upon by the President for advice respecting—that is the language of the Constitution—respecting their several duties—not as I read the Constitution. That the President may call upon the Secretary of War for advice concerning questions arising in the Department of War, but that he may call upon him for advice concerning questions which are a part of the duty of the President, and which touch his duties, as well as questions that belong to the Department of War. Allow me to see if that is not a true interpretation. The language of the Constitution is that the President may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer of each of the Executive Departments, on any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices. As I read it, it is "relating to the duties of the office of these principal officers, or relating to the duties of the President himself." At all events, such was the practical interpretation put upon the Constitution from the beginning, and every gentleman who listens to me, and who is familiar at all with the political history of the country, knows that from an early period of the country, in the administration of Gen. WASHINGTON, his Secretaries were called upon for their advice concerning matters not within their respective departments, and so the practice has continued from that time to this. This is what distinguished this class of officers, in one particular, from any other officers embraced within the body of this law. But there is another distinction. The Constitution undoubtedly contemplated that there should be Executive Departments organized, the heads of which were to assist the President in the administration of the laws, as well as by their advice; they were to be the hands and the voice of the President; and accordingly that has been so practiced from the beginning, and is countenanced directly and explicitly by the legislation of Congress in the organization of the departments, and in the act which constitutes the Department of War. That act provides—as Senators will remember in so many words—that the Secretary of War is to discharge such duties, within a certain general description there given, as shall be assigned to him by the President, and that he is to do it under the President's instructions and directions. Let me repeat. The Secretary of War and the other Secretaries, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, are deemed to be the assistants of the President in the performance of his great duties, to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and they are to speak and act for him. Now do not these suggestions or views show why this class of officers was excepted out of the Tenure of Office act? They were to be the advisers of the President. They were to be the immediate confidential assistants of the President, for whom he was to be responsible, and in whom he was expected to repose the gravest honor, trust and confidence; therefore, it was that this act has connected the tenure of office of these officers with that of the President by whom they were appointed. It says, in fact, that as to the Secretaries who were appointed by some particular President, they shall continue to hold office during the term of that President, but that, as to Secretaries who are in office, and who are not appointed by any President now in office, Congress has nothing to say, and leaves them as they stand. I submit, Senators, that that is the natural and—having regard to the character of these officers—the necessary interpretation of the Tenure of Office act, so that it was not the intention of Congress to compel the President to continue in office a Secretary appointed by himself.

THE INTENTION OF CONGRESS.

Fortunately, however, we have not only those means of interpreting this law which I have alluded to, namely, the language of the act and the evident object and purpose of the act, but we have decisive evidence of what was intended and understood by the law in each branch of Congress at the time it was passed. In order to make this more apparent, and its just weight more evident, allow me to state what is very familiar, undoubtedly, to Senators, but which I wish to recall to their minds—the history of this proviso. The bill, as Senators will recollect, originally excluded those officers altogether. It made no attempt; indeed, it rejected all attempts to prescribe the tenure of office for them. So the bill went to the House of Representatives. It was there amended by putting the Secretaries on the same footing as other civil officers appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate; and thus amended it came back to this body. This body disagreed to the amendment. Thereupon a Committee of Conference was appointed. That Committee on the part of the House had for its Chairman the Hon. Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio; and on the part of this body it had the Hon. Mr. WILLIAMS and the Hon. Mr. SHERMAN. That Committee of Conference came to an agreement to alter the House bill by striking those Secretaries out of the body of the bill, and inserting them in the proviso containing the matter now under consideration. When this report was made to the House of Representatives, it was incumbent on the Committee appointed by that body to explain what was done, or agreed to be done, so that the House itself might understand and act intelligently on the matter. Now I wish to read to the Senate the explanation as given by the Hon. Mr. SCHENCK, the Chairman of the Committee on the part of the House, when he made the Conference report to the House. After reading the report, Mr. SCHENCK said:

> I propose to demand the previous question on agreeing to the report of the Committee of Conference; that before doing so, I will explain to the House the condition of the bill and the decision of the Committee of Conference upon it. It will be recollected that the bill, as it passed the Senate, was to provide that the concurrence of the Senate should be required in all removals from office, except in the case of heads of departments. The Houses amended the bill of the Senate so as to extend this requirement to the heads of departments as well as to other officers. The Committee of Conference has agreed that the Senate shall accept the amendment of the House, but, inasmuch as this would compel the President to keep around him heads of departments until the end of his term, and who would hold over to the next term, a compromise was made by which a further amendment is added to this portion of the bill, so that the term of office of heads of departments shall expire with the term of the President who appointed them, allowing those heads of departments one month longer in which, in case of death or otherwise, other appointments can be made. That is the whole effect of the proposition reported by the Committee of Conference. It is, in fact, an acceptance by the Senate of the position of the House.

Then these questions were put to Mr. SCHENCK, and he went on to say:

> Their terms of office (that is to say, the terms of office of the Secretaries,) are limited by law, so that they expire with the term of service of the President who appointed them, and one month after, in case of death or other accident, until others can be substituted for them. Allow me to repeat that sentence: They expire with the term of service of the President who appoints them, and one month later, in case of death or accident.

Now in this body, when the report of the Committee of Conference was made, Mr. WILLIAMS made an explanation of it. That explanation was, in substance, the same as that made by Mr. SCHENCK in the House. Thereupon a considerable debate sprung up; no debate had sprung up in the House, for the explanation of Mr. SCHENCK was accepted by the House as correct, and was unquestionably accepted by the House as giving the true sense, meaning and effect of the bill. In this body, however, a considerable debate sprung up. It would take too much of your time and too much of my strength to undertake to read this debate, but I think the whole of it may be fairly summed up in this statement: That it was charged by one of the Senators from Wisconsin, (Mr. DOOLITTLE,) that it was the intention of those who favored this bill to keep in office Mr. STANTON and some other Secretaries; that that was directly met by the Honorable Senator from Ohio, (Mr. SHERMAN,) one of the members of the Conference Committee, by this statement:

> "I do not understand the language of the Senator from Wisconsin. He first attributes a purpose to the Conference Committee which I say is not true. I say that the Senate has not legislated with a view to any person or to any President, and therefore he commenced by asserting what is not true. We do not legislate to keep in the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of State."

Then a conversation arose between the honorable Senator from Ohio and the honorable Senator from Wisconsin, and the honorable Senator from Ohio continues thus:

> "That the Senate has no such purpose is shown by its vote twice to make this exception. That this provision does not apply to the present case is shown by the fact that its language is so framed as to apply to the present President. The Senator shows that himself and argues truly, that it would not prevent the present President from removing the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of State, and if I supposed that either of these gentlemen was so wanting in manhood, in honor, as to hold no place after the politest intimation from the President of the United States that his services were no longer needed, and certainly as a Senator would consent to his removal at any time, and so would we all.

I read this Senator's, not as expressing the opinion of an individual Senator, concerning the meaning of a law that is under discussion and that is about to pass into legislation. I read it as the explanation report of the Committee of Conference appointed by this body to see whether it could agree with the House of Representatives in the terms of the bill. And now I ask the Senate if, looking at the language of this bill, looking at its purpose, looking at the circumstances under which it was passed, looking at the meaning then attached to it by each of the bodies who assented to it, is it possible to hold that Mr. STANTON's case is within the scope of this Tenure-of-Office act. I submit that it is not.

STANTON NOT REMOVED.

I now return to the allegations of this article. The first, as Senators will remember, is, that the issuing of the order which is set out in the article was a violation of the Tenure of Office act. It is perfectly clear that that is not true. The Tenure of Office act, in its sixth section, enacts that every removal, appointment and emoluments that may have been exercised contrary to the provisions of this act shall be deemed a high misdemeanor. Well, in the first place, no removal has been proved. They set out the order of removal. If Mr. Stanton had obeyed that order it would have been a removal. But inasmuch as Mr. Stanton did not obey it there was no removal. So that it is quite clear that looking at this sixth section of the act they have made out no case of removal within the statute, and therefore no case of violation by removal. It must not only be a removal, but it must be contrary to the provisions of the Tenure of Office act. And therefore, if you hold the order to be in effect a removal, unless Mr. STANTON's case was within this act, and unless this act gave Mr. STANTON a tenure of office, his removal would not have been contrary to the provisions of the act. But this article, as Senators will perceive on looking at it, does not allege simply that the order for the removal of Mr. STANTON was a violation of the Tenure of Office act. The honorable House of Representatives has not, by its articles attempted, in other words, to erect a mistake into a crime. I have been arguing to you at considerable length, and no doubt tiring your patience, on the construction of this law. I have a clear idea of what its construction ought to be. Senators who have listened to me may have a different idea about it, but I think they will, in all candor, admit that there is a question of construction here, and a question as to what the meaning of this law was; a question whether it is applicable to Mr. Stanton's case, a very honest and solid question, which any man may entertain; and, therefore, I repeat it is important to observe that the Honorable House of Representatives has not by this article endeavored to charge the President with a high misdemeanor because he had failed in constructing that law. The House charges him with intentionally misconstructing it, so that, in order to maintain the substance of this article, without which it was not designed by the House of Representatives to stand, and could not stand, it is necessary for the Managers to show that the President wilfully misconstrued this bill. That, having reason to believe, and actually believing, after the use of due inquiry, that Mr. Stanton's case was within the law, he acted as if it was within it.

CONSTRUING THE LAW.

That is the substance of the charge in this article. Well, what is the proof in support of it? Not a particle of evidence. Senators must undoubtedly be familiar with the fact that the office of President of the United States, as well as many other executive offices, and, to some extent, judicial offices, call upon those who hold them for the exercise of judgment and skill in the construction and application of laws, and on their judgment and skill in the application of the Constitution itself. It is true the judicial power of the country, so to speak, technically speaking, is all vested in the Supreme Court, and in such interior courts as Congress has from time to time established or may establish. But then there is a great mass of judicial work to be performed by executive officers in the discharge of their duties which is of a judicial character. Take for instance all that is done in the auditing of accounts. That is judicial, whether it is done by an auditor or comptroller, or whether it be done by a chancellor. It is of the same character when done by one as when done by the other. They must construct and apply the laws. They must investigate and ascertain the facts. They must come to some results founded on the law and on the facts. Now this class of duties the President of the United States has to perform. A case is brought before him which, in his judgment, calls for action. His first inquiry must be, what is the law on the subject, and he encounters, among other things, this Tenure of Office act in the course of that inquiry. His first duty is to construe that law to see whether it applies to the case, and to use, of course, in doing so, all those means and appliances which the Constitution and laws of the country have put in his hand, to enable him to come to a correct decision; but after all he must decide in order either to act or to refrain from acting. That process the President was obliged to go through in this case, and he did go through, and he came to the conclusion that the case of Mr. STANTON was not within this law. He came to that conclusion, not merely by examination into this law himself, but by resorting to the advice which the Constitution and laws of the country enable him to call for in order to assist him in coming to a correct conclusion. Having done so, will the Senate be prepared to say that this must have been a wilful misconstruction of the law—so willful and so wrong that it can be justly and properly, and, for the purpose of this prosecution, effectually be termed a high misdemeanor? How does the law read? What are its purposes and objects? How was it understood here at the time it was passed, and how is it possible for this body to convict the President of the United States of America of high crimes and misdemeanors for construing the law as those who made it construed it at the time of its passage. I submit to the Senate that thus far no great advance has been made toward the conclusion of either of the allegations in this article, that this order was a violation of the tenure of office act, or that there was an intent on the part of the President thus to violate it; and yet, although we have not gone over all the allegations in this article, we have met it head and front, and what remains will be found to be nothing but incidental and circumstantial, and not the principal subjects. If Mr. STANTON was not within this law—if he held during the pleasure of President JOHNSON, as he had held during the pleasure of President LINCOLN, and, if he was bound to obey that order, to quit the place, instead of being sustained in resisting it. I think that the honorable Manager will find it extremely difficult to construct out of the broken fragments of this article anything that will amount to a high misdemeanor. What are they? They are, in the first place, that the President did violate and intend to violate the Constitution of the United States. By giving this order, or how? They say, as I understand it, that the order of removal was made during the session of the Senate, and that, for that reason, the order was a violation of the Constitution of the United States. Now, if I can make my own ideas of it plain, I think there is nothing left of that article. Now, in the first place, as Senators will observe, this is the case of a Secretary of War holding by the terms of his commission "during the pleasure of the President," and holding under the act of 1789, which created that Department, and which, although it does not directly confer on the President the power of removing the Secretary, does clearly imply that he has that power, by making a provision for what shall happen in case he exercises it. That is the case which is under consideration. The question is this: Whether, under the law of 1789, and the tenure of office created by that law—created after great debate—the President could have removed such a Secretary during the session of the Senate. Why not? Certainly there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prohibit it. The Constitution has made two distinct provisions for filling offices: One is by a nomination to the Senate, a confirmation by that body and commission by the President on that confirmation. The other is the commission of an officer when a vacancy happens during a recess of the Senate. But the question now before you is not a question how vacancies shall be filled, for that the Constitution has provided for; but a question how vacancies may be created, which is a totally different question. Whatever may be thought of the soundness of the conclusion arrived at after great debate, in 1789, concerning the tenure of office, or concerning the power of removal from office, no one, I suppose, will question the fact that a conclusion was arrived at, and that that conclusion was that the Constitution of the United States had lodged with the President this power of removal independently of the Senate. This may be a decision which ought to be reversed. It may have been now reversed. On that I say nothing at present. But that it was made, that the legislation of Congress in 1789 and on down to 1867 proceeded on the assumption expressed or implied that that decision had been made, nobody who understands the history of the country will deny. Consider, if you please, what the decision was that the Constitution had lodged this power in the President, that he was to exercise it, that the Senate had not and could not have any control whatever over it. If that be so what, materially, is it whether the Senate is in session or not? If the Senate is not in session, and the President has this power, a vacancy is created and the Constitution has made provision for filling that vacancy by commissioning until the end of the next session of the Senate. If the Senate is in session the Constitution has made provision for filling the vacancy thus created by nomination, and the laws of the country made provision for filling it *ad interim*; so that if this be a case within the scope of the decision made by Congress in 1789, and within the scope of the legislation which followed on that decision, it is a case when either by force of the Constitution the President had the power of removal without consulting the Senate, or the legislation of Congress had given it to him; and in either way neither the Constitution nor the legislation of Congress had made it incumbent on him to consult the Senate on the subject. I submit, therefore, that if you look at this case as it has been presented on the decision made in 1789, on the legislation of Congress following that decision and on the terms of the Commission under which Mr. STANTON held, you must come to the conclusion without any further reference to the subject that the Senate had nothing whatever to do with the removal of Mr. STANTON, either whether the Senate was in session or not; that his removal was made either under the constitutional power of the President, as it had been interpreted in 1789, or, if that be considered reversed, under the grant made by the Legislature to the President in reference to all those Secretaries not included within the Tenure of Office act.

PREVIOUS REMOVALS.

This, however, does not rest simply on this application of the Constitution and legislation of Congress. There has been, and I shall bring it before you, a practice on the part of the Government of going back to a very early day, and coming down to a recent period, for the President to make removals from the office when the case called for them, without regard to the fact whether the Senate was in session or not. The instances, of course, would not be numerous where, if the Senate was in session, he would not send a nomination to the Senate saying: "I appoint A B instead of C D, removed." But there were occasions not of frequent occurrence where the President had not time to select a person whom he would nominate, where he would not trust the officer then in possession of the office to continue it, and where it was necessary, by a special order, to remove him from the office wholly independent of the nomination of his successor. Let me bring before your attention a case which happened recently, within the knowledge of the Senate. We were on the eve of civil war. The Department was in the hands of a man who was disloyal and unfaithful to his trust. His chief clerk who, on his removal, or resignation, would come to the place, was in the same category as his master. Under these circumstances the President of the United States said: "Mr. FLOYD, I must have possession of the office." Mr. FLOYD had too much good sense, or good manners, or good something else, to do anything but immediately resign, and instantly the President put into the War Office Gen. HOLT, the Postmaster-General, without the delay of an hour, when the delay of twenty-four hours might be of vast practical consequence. There are several of this class of cases arising in all the departments and followed by this action, and we shall bring before you evidence showing what these cases were; so that it will appear that as long officers held during the pleasure of the President, and wholly independent of the advice which he might receive from the Senate with reference to their removal, whenever there was an occasion for it, the President used his power whether the Senate was in session or not.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

I have now given the considerations applicable to the Tenure of Office act and to those allegations. That the President violated knowingly the Constitution of the United States in the order for the removal of Mr. STANTON from office while the Senate was in session, the counsel for the President deem that it is not essential in order to his vindication from this charge to go further into the subject. The President, nevertheless, takes a broader view of the matter, and it is due to the President that it should be brought into Court and that I now propose to open to your consideration. The Constitution requires the President of the United States to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. It also requires of him before he is qualified for his office to swear that he will faithfully execute the laws, and that to the best of his ability he will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. I suppose every man will agree that as long as the President in good faith is endeavoring to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and is in good faith to the best of his ability preserving, protecting and defending the Constitution of the United States, although he may be mistaken, he has not committed high crimes and misdemeanors in the execution of those duties. The President found various reasons, which it is not my province at this time to state, but which will be exhibited to you hereafter, that it was impossible for him to allow Mr. STANTON to continue to hold the office of Secretary of War, while he was responsible for his conduct in the manner in which he is required by the Constitution and laws to be responsible. This was intimated to Mr. STANTON and did not produce the effect which, in the opinion of well-informed men, such an intimation usually produces. Thereupon the President first suspended Mr. STANTON and reported that fact to the Senate. Certain proceedings took place here which will be adverted to more particularly presently. They resulted in the return of Mr. STANTON to the occupation by him of his office. Then it was necessary for the President of the United States to consider, first, whether this Tenure of Office act applied to the case of Mr. STANTON, and, second, whether the law itself was a law of the land, or was inoperative because conflicting with the Constitution. Now, I am aware that it is insisted that it is the civil and moral duty of all men to obey these laws that have passed through all the forms of legislation until they shall have been declared by the judicial authority not to be binding, but it is evident that that is too broad a statement of the civil and moral duty incumbent either upon private citizens or upon public officers, because if this be the measure of the duty there never would be a decision—there could never be a decree that the law is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it is only by disregarding the law that any question can be raised upon it. I submit to Senators that not only is there no such rule of civil or moral duty, but that it may be, and has been, a high and patriotic duty in a citizen to raise a question whether a law is within the Constitution of his country. Will any man question the patriotism or propriety of JOHN HAMPDEN's act when he brought the question before the courts of England whether ship money was within the Constitution of England? Not only is there no such rule incumbent upon private citizens which forbids them to raise such questions, but let me repeat there may be and often have been instances in which the highest patriotism and the purest civil and moral liberty required it. Let me ask any of you, if you were a trustee for the rights of third persons, and if those rights of third persons, which they could not defend themselves by reason of, perhaps, sex or age, should be attacked by an unconstitutional law, should you not deem it your sacred duty to resist that law, and have the question tried; and if a private trustee may be subject to such a duty, and impelled by it to such action, how is it possible to maintain that he who is a trustee for the people, with powers confided to him for their protection, for their security, for their benefit, may not in that character of a trustee, defend what has been thus committed to him? Do not let me be misunderstood upon this. I am not intending to advance upon, or to occupy any extreme ground, because no such extreme ground has been advanced upon, or is occupied by the President of the United States. He is to take care that the laws are faithfully executed. When a law has been passed through the forms of legislation, either with his assent or without his assent, it is his duty to see that the law be faithfully executed. So long as nothing is required of him in his ministerial action, he is not to erect himself into a judicial court, and decide that the law is unconstitutional, and that therefore he will not execute it. If that was done there manifestly never could be a judicial decision. The President would not only veto the law, but would refuse all action under the law after it was passed, and would thus prevent any judicial decision being made upon it. He asserts no such power; he has no such ideas of his duty; his idea of his duty is that if a law is passed over his veto which he believes to be unconstitutional, and that if that law affects the interest of third parties, those whose interests are affected must take care of them and must raise questions concerning them; if such a law affects the interests of the people, the people must take care of them at the polls in a constitutional and proper way. But, when a question arises when a particular law has cut off a power confided to him, and when he alone can raise that question and he alone can cause a judicial decision to come between two branches of the Government to see which of them is right, and when, after due deliberation, with the advice of those who are his proper advisers, he settles down firmly in the opinion that such is the character of the law, it remains to be determined by you whether there is any violation of his duty in doing so. Suppose a law should declare or provide that the President of the United States shall not make a treaty with England or with any other Power; that would be a plain infraction of his constitutional power, and if an occasion arose when such a treaty was expedient, desirable or necessary in his judgment, it would be his duty to disobey the law, and the fact that it would be declared a high misdemeanor if he disobeyed it, no more relieves him from the responsibility, through the motive of fear of that law, than he would be relieved from that responsibility by a bribe. Suppose a law is passed that he shall not be the Commander-in-Chief; that is a plain case of an infraction of that provision of the Constitution which has confided to him that command in order that the head of all the military power of the country shall be its highest civil magistrate, and that the law may always be superior to arms. [illegible] the President should resist a law of that kind in the manner which I have spoken of, by bringing it to a judicial decision. It is said that these are plain cases of an express infraction of the Constitution. But what is the difference between the power conferred upon the President by the express words of the Constitution, and the power conferred upon him by a clear implication of the Constitution? Where is the power in the Constitution to levy taxes? Where does the power come from to limit Congress in assigning original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of the United States? Where do a multitude of powers on which Congress acts come from? From the Constitution, except by fair implication? Whence do you derive power to confer on the Senate the right to prevent removals from office without its consent? Is it expressly written in the Constitution, or is it an implication from some of its provisions? I submit that it is impossible to draw any line to limit the duty of the President, in saying that if a power is derived from an implication of the Constitution instead of from an express provision of it. One thing unquestionably is to be expected from the President on all occasions, and that is that he should act strictly upon his conviction. If he should be of the opinion that it is necessary for the public service that the question should be decided, he should take advice on the subject, and if he finds he cannot follow the law in a particular case without abandoning the power which he believes to have been confided to him by the Constitution, it is his solemn conviction that he should assert the power and to obtain a decision thereon. And, although the Senate does not perceive, nor do his counsel believe it necessary to his defence in this case, to go further in the argument, nevertheless, with the effect of that opinion, then before this tribunal, before the people of the United States, and before the civilized world, he asserts the right.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWER OF REMOVAL.

I am compelled now to occupy your attention, quite briefly, however, to some considerations which weighed on the mind of the President and led him to conclude that the power of removal was one of the powers of his office, and that it was his duty in the manner I have indicated, to endeavor to preserve it. It is a rule, long settled, and I suppose, in the laws of all civilized countries, certainly existing in the laws of every system of government, that when consulted, that a contemporary exposition made by those who are competent to give it is a construction of very great weight, and that if a contemporary exposition of the law has been made, and it has been followed by an actual and continued construction, has been continued down for long periods of time, and applied to great numbers of cases, it is afterward too late to call in question the correctness of such a decision. The rule is laid down in the quant language of LORD COKE, as follows:

> "Great regard ought, in construing a statute, to be paid to the construction which the sages of the law who lived about the time, or soon after it was made, put upon it, because they were best able to judge of the intention of the makers at the time when the law was made. *Contemporanea expositio est fortissima in lege.*"

Mr. CURTIS then read from Chief Justice MARSHALL's *Life of Washington*, showing that in the House of Representatives in the debate on this subject in 1789, when Mr. BENSON offered an amendment to the effect that the power of removal was in the President, and said, that if that prevailed, he would move to strike out the words which gave the implication that it was a subject of legislative power. The motion was seconded by Mr. MADISON. Both amendments were adopted, and the bill, passed into a law, had ever since been considered as the sense of the legislative department.

Mr. CURTIS continued—Some allusion has been made to the fact that this law was passed only by the action of the Vice-President. Upon that subject I beg leave to read from the Life of Vice-President *Adams*, by his grandson, vol. i., pp. 448 to 450. He here gives an account, so far as he can, of what that debate was. He terminates the subject in this way:

> "These reasons," he says, "that is, the Vice-President's reasons—"were not committed to paper, however, and can therefore never be known; but their substance it is certain that he had not a shadow of doubt. I refer to, first, STORY's Commentaries on the Constitution, section 448, where the learned commentator gives this construction of the Constitution, which he describes as of very great weight and reasons."

Mr. CURTIS read the extract, to the effect that the exposition of various departments of the Government upon particular questions approach in their nature and have the same effect as that which belongs to a law.

He continued: In consequence of the decision made in 1789, with the tests which are here suggested by the writer, it will be perceived, first, that the precise question was put under discussion; secondly, that there was a deliberate decision upon it, for it was seen that the decision was of importance, as few cases arising here and of the Government, but that it entered deeply into its practical administration. In the next place, the determination was, so far as such determination can be entertained and carried into effect for the future, and, in the last place, the men who participated in it must be admitted to have been exceedingly well qualified to decide it. And there is another rule to be added to this, that it was of very frequent application, and that is a long continued practical application of a decision of this character by those to whom the execution of such a law is confided is of decisive weight. I borrow again from Lord COKE: "*Optimus legum interpres consuetudo;*" "Practice is the best interpreter of the law." Now what was that practice under this decision? From 1789 down to 1867 every President and every Congress participated in it, and acted under the construction of the Government. In 1789 not only was the Government so conducted, but it was a subject sufficiently discussed among the people to bring up such a question had existed and been settled in this manner, and had been received from that time; and yet, as everybody knows, so far from interfering with this, or expressing in any manner dissent from the practice, which had grown into a system, it is known that all parties favored and acted upon this system.

A RECESS.

At this point, 2:20, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, a recess of fifteen minutes was ordered.

After recess, the Court was unusual slow in reassembling.

At 2:45 o'clock Senator MORRILL, of Maine, moved to adjourn, and called the yeas and nays, which proved effectual in drawing in the absentees. Senators MCCREERY and PATTERSON, of Tennessee, only voted yea—Senator MORRILL himself voting nay.

CONTINUATION OF MR. CURTIS' ARGUMENT.

Mr. CURTIS continued, after recapitulating the point he was discussing before the recess, as follows:

This is a subject which has been judicially examined and passed upon judicially in numerous cases. I do not speak now of judicial decisions of this particular question under consideration, whether the Constitution has placed the power of removal in the President alone or in the President and the Senate, or whether it is in the legislative power, but I speak of the effect of the position of such a practical construction of the Constitution of the United States, as in which this was originated, and the way in which this was continued, and the way in which this has been established. There is a very early case, which arose soon after the organization of the Government, under the name of STEWART vs. ——— (First Cranch's Reports, 299.) It involved a question concerning the interpretation of the Constitution as to the power which the Legislature had to assign to the Judges of the Supreme Court certain duties from that time. In the case of ——— against ———, in Philadelphia, reported in the 12th Howard, 315, a period of more than half a century, a series of judicial decisions on the fact of such a contemporaneous construction of the Constitution, followed by such a practice in accordance with it, is now a fixed and settled rule of construction. No lawyer will undertake to controvert the effect of such a construction in giving its weight to an argument upon interpretation; and accordingly, if we are looking into the books written by those who were cognizant of the subject, they have so decided and held. I beg leave to read from the most able of all commentators on American law, a passage from Chancellor KENT's Lectures, found in the first volume, (page 310, marginal paging). In considering this subject, and it will be observed that to this very learned and experienced jurist, viewing it in an unfavorable light, he thought that as an original question it might have been settled the other way, and would have been more logical, more in accordance with his view of what the practical head of the Government was, that the Senate should participate in the power of removal. Nevertheless, he sums it up in this wise:

> "This amounted to a legislative construction of the Constitution, and it has ever since been acquiesced in and acted upon as of decisive authority in the case. It applies equally to every other officer of the Government appointed by the President and Senate, whose term of duration is not specially declared. It is supported by the weighty reason that the subordinate officers in the Executive Department ought to hold at the pleasure of the head of that department, because he is invested generally with the executive authority, and every participation in that authority by the Senate was an exception to a general principle, and ought to be taken strictly. The President is the great responsible officer for the faithful execution of the laws, and the power of removal was incidental to that duty, and might often be requisite to fulfil it."

This, I believe, will be found to be a fair expression of the opinions of those who have had occasion to examine this subject in their researches or as a matter of speculation. In this case, however, the President of the United States had to do something more than the general question whether this power was lodged, not merely the effect of the decision made in 1789, and the practice of the Government which has ensued since, but he had to consider, also, the effect of the provisions of which were before him, and might have a bearing upon this particular case upon which he was called upon to act; and it is necessary, in order to do justice to the President in regard to the subject, to examine what the theory of this law was, and its operation is or must be, in respect to the case which he had before him—namely, the case of Mr. STANTON. During the debate in 1789 there were

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA AND AUSTRALASIAN.

The steamship *Saxonia*, which left Hamburg March 25 and Southampton March 27, and the *Australasian*, from Liverpool March 28 and Queenstown March 29, arrived at this port yesterday. The dates are one day later than those at hand by the *St. Laurent*.

In the British House of Commons, March 27, Lord Stanley gave notice of the Ministerial amendment to Mr. Gladstone's motion on the Irish Church. It is in the shape of a counter resolution, "That this House, while admitting that considerable modifications in the temporalities of the United Church in Ireland may, after the pending inquiry, appear to be expedient, is of opinion that any proposition tending to the disestablishment or disendowment of that Church ought to be reserved for the decison of the new Parliament."

In the House of Commons, March 27, Mr. Horsman asked the S cretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Her Majesty's Government had, alone or in concert with the Government of the United States, made, or intended to make, any endeavors to bring about a peaceable settlement of the war between Brazil and its allies and the State of Paraguay. Lord Stanley replied: Sir, her Majesty's Government sincerely regret the continuance of this war between Brazil and her allies on the one side, and Paraguay on the other. We believe that it is even more useless and more purposeless than wars generally are, [hear, hear,] and we cannot but see that it is inflicting enormous injury upon the countries engaged in the conflict. [Hear, hear.] At the same time I doubt the expediency of offering mediation when it is not asked for, and I do not think that mediation would, if offered at the present time, be likely to be accepted. But if at any time the mediation of Her Majesty's Government should be desired, or if our intervention should have any reasonable prospect of success, we should almost as a matter of course do what is in our power to bring about a reconciliation, and we should be equally prepared to do that either acting singly or in concert with any Power that may be inclined to help us in doing a good work. [Hear, hear.]

Prince Napoleon, on the morning after his return to Paris, was closeted with the Emperor from 9 A. M. till near 12:30, and doubtless gave a full account of what he did and said in Germany, and also of what he did not say or do. The haste with which the Emperor had the statement about his (alleged) projected visit to St. Petersburg contradicted is taken as an indication that His Imperial Highness has not obtained much during his stay at Berlin.

Disturbances had taken place in coal districts of Charleroi, Belgium, in consequence of the strike of the colliers at Chantelineau. A Lieutenant of the *gendarmerie* was seriously wounded. At Montigny ten or twelve rioters were killed or wounded. Gen. Thibaut had left Brussels for Charleroi with a regiment of Carabineers, two battalions of the line and a detachment of cavalry to the garrison of the city.

The statement which appeared in a London evening paper, that the English Ambassador had been refused personal access to the King of Prussia and to Count Bismark, was founded on a misconception of facts. Count Bismark having obtained leave of absence on account of ill-health, the duties of receiving all foreign representatives had been delegated to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The Ambassadorial privilege of access to the Sovereign had neither been refused to Lord A. Loftus, nor was it in any way affected by Count Bismark's temporary leave of absence.

THE ALABAMA.

Further Discussion of the Question in the British House of Lords—Speeches of Lord Russell, Lord Cairns and Lord Westbury.

In the British House of Lords, March 27, Lord Russell, in calling attention to the Commission on the Neutrality Laws, and moving for copies of further correspondence in reference to the *Alabama* and other claims, said, after briefly introducing his subject and deprecating any party feeling, that there was no doubt but that at one time there was a considerable number of members of both Houses of Parliament who were not inclined to do justice to the exigencies of the position of the United States during their great struggle. The speech made by Mr. Laird in the House of Commons avowing that he would rather have been the builder of the *Alabama* than have made a speech like Mr. Bright, the questions and replies which were given to himself, all showed the bias of a considerable party. That source of danger had now happily passed away, but instead of it another of a totally different kind had arisen, and that was the difficulty of preserving the dignity of this country against unreasonable and unfounded demands. Under the pressure of these circumstances he feared the Government might be in danger of conceding positions they ought not to concede. Referring to his correspondence with Mr. Adams, to whom, in passing, Lord Russell paid a high tribute of admiration, he went on to say that since his departure from the Foreign Office, Lord Stanley had consented to submit the whole question to arbitration, and this was a course in which on most points he could not agree with Her Majesty's Government. He referred to cases in which cruisers had escaped the vigilance of the Government, and more especially that of the *Alabama*, the flight of which from the Mersey Lord Russell explained, and contended it was not possible it could have been prevented, the noble lord said every effort was used to detain or capture her when her character and purpose were known; but she got away, and even then she escaped as a harmless vessel, without guns, stores, or powder. After referring to the depredations committed by American cruisers on Portuguese commerce during the war between Spain and Portugal, and the laws then laid down by America, Lord Russell went on to point out how he had acted in the case of the *Alexandra*, and of the ironclads built at Birkenhead, and how the departure of those vessels had been instantly stopped. In those cases he thought they had not, morally speaking, exceeded the law, but certainly they had stopped the ships when they had not sufficient legal proof in a court of law to justify their seizure at the moment. He illustrated the case by the example of war between France and Prussia, and asked what was there to prevent Prussia from ordering, through a merchant at Amsterdam, a vessel to be built in England, and afterward to go to sea and receive her armament either at sea or in some neutral port. He thought they had gone quite far enough in their Neutrality laws, and if they were once to take upon themselves to seize unarmed vessels, they would incur a very grave responsibility.

The Lord Chancellor said, as to the first question as to the report of the Commission on the State of the Neutrality laws, he had to inform the House that the report was ready. It had been almost unanimously agreed to, and would be laid on the table in a few days. As to the second question, relative to any further correspondence on this subject, there was none whatever, and, with all due respect to Lord Russell, he declined to follow him into the wide field of discussion his remarks might give rise to. The whole question was now open to arbitration, and it was surely no ground for refusing arbitration that they had such an extremely good case that arbitration was unnecessary. As regarded questions of fact, it was also necessary they should be referred to arbitration as questions of law. On no tenable grounds, therefore, could the Government refuse to accede to the proposal for arbitration. They had therefore conceded on this point what the American Government demanded, but since that they had put forward another claim questioning the legality of our recognition of the belligerent rights of the Southern States at the time we did. To this it was replied that the question was quite irrelevant, as the United States had recognized the Southern States as belligerents long before England did, and if the United States denied this, then this country would have most heavy claims against them for seizing and condemning English vessels for attempting to break a blockade which they now said was not a proper blockade at all.

Lord Westbury, after explaining the nature and extent of the general principles of modern civilization, which went by the name of what is called international law, went on to say that much more than the mere accidental escape of a vessel was required to establish a breach of neutrality. It was the consistent *animus* of a government which must be proved, and not a single case of so-called neglect. That our right to recognize the Southern States as belligerents should be among the questions to be submitted for arbitration arose from the prevalent idea in the American mind that they were not then engaged in civil war, but only in suppressing a revolt, and his Lordship was understood to say that he thought Mr. Seward might fairly adduce this as part proof of his case against us. The conduct of the then Government, however, was not to be judged by the one solitary and accidental instance of the *Alabama*, but by the generally fair and impartial policy of the Liberal Government, hampered and harassed as it was on this subject by the action of the Conservatives. He hoped, however, that the negotiations would come soon to an amicable conclusion.

The Lord Chancellor explained that if the topic of recognition was to go before the arbitrators it would rest with them whether they would receive the evidence on it or not. Mr. Seward's last communication applied for a Commission, and they were now waiting for his decision as to how he thought that Commission ought to be formed.

The motion was then withdrawn, and their Lordships adjourned.

THE PREMIERSHIP.

Letter from Lord Derby in Regard to His Retirement.

Viscount Nevill has forwarded to the papers for publication, the following letter, which has been addressed by Lord Derby to the Earl of Dartmouth in reference to a resolution passed by the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, expressive of regret at his retirement from public life:

St. James' Square, March 27, 1868.

My Lord, I have to acknowledge with the liveliest gratitude the address which your lordship has done me the honor of transmitting to me on behalf of the National Union and the numerous Constitutional Associations whose names are annexed, kindly expressing their regret at my retirement from office, and their hope that I should still be enabled to take a part in the political business of the country.

It was not without a pang, and only under a conviction of the absolute necessity of the step, that I found myself compelled to ask permission to withdraw from the service of a sovereign to whose gracious favor I am so deeply indebted, and to sever my official connection with a party which for so many years has honored me with its confidence, and for many members of which I entertain a personal as well as political regard. It was, however, very satisfactory to me to be empowered to transfer the office which I had the honor of holding to one whose cooperation and friendship I had enjoyed for more than twenty years, and who, I am persuaded, will prove himself not unmindful of those great constitutional principles which it has been the study of my life to uphold, and to which, so far as my health will permit, I shall not cease to give my earnest, though unofficial support.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, your obliged and faithful servant,

(Signed) DERBY.

The Earl of Dartmouth.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ERIE CONTROVERSY.

The Argument in the Supreme Court, General Term, Concluded—The Proceedings in Regard to the Alleged Contempt of Jay Gould Postponed—The Case in the Court of Common Pleas.

The argument in the appeal cases—five in number—was concluded yesterday by Mr. Field in the Supreme Court, General Term. Counsel, among other things, contended that the order of the 19th of March must be reversed, because as to the Special Terms, section twenty of the Code provides that there shall be "as many Special Terms as the Judges of each Judicial District shall appoint therein." Section twenty-two provides that the Judges in each district shall "appoint the times and places of holding these courts" every two years. Section twenty-four provides that any of the Special Terms may be adjourned to be held at any future day, by an entry to be made in the minutes of the court, and adjournments of Special Terms to be held at Chambers may be made "by an entry in the same manner." Section 26 provides that "in case of the inability, for any cause, of a Judge assigned for that purpose to hold a Special Term," any other Judge may do so. In this district, by assignment made in December last, Mr. Justice Cardozo was assigned to hold the Special Term in March for enumerated motions, and Mr. Justice Ingraham for non-enumerated motions. There are no entries in the minutes of these Courts to show how Judge Barnard came in on the 14th and 19th of March. He sat, as we all know, in a different apartment, and for aught that appears could not hold a Special Term on either of these days. Independent of every other consideration the existence and service of the injunction in the action pending in the Seventh Judicial District, was of itself a sufficient reason why the Receiver should not be appointed. The action was brought by the Company and Mr. Whitney, one of the directors unconnected with the present subject of controversy, for the purpose of gathering all parties in interest and all the subjects of controversy into one suit. The Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company, and the Buffalo Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company are necessary parties to the final determination of this controversy. They had not been made parties to any of the previous actions. It was necessary to bring them in by a new action, and it was evidently proper, and according to authorized precedents, to enjoin all other litigation while this went on. Indeed it could not be otherwise. The last suit was a necessity, in order to bring the whole litigation together and end it, and if it was to be of any avail the other litigations must be stopped.

This injunction being granted and served on the party the day before his motion, and being also clearly made known to the Judge, is it to be accepted as the law and practice of this State that the party thus forbidden by all the sanctions known to the law may lawfully and regularly move for and the Judge grant an order, in open and contemptuous defiance of its mandate? If this practice is to prevail, then Judge Barnard, sitting at Special Term or out of court, nor out of court he can grant any order which he might grant in court, except a new trial on the merits; I repeat, Judge Barnard sitting here, in or out of court can virtually dissolve any injunction granted anywhere in the state, whether at Special or General Term, or in any case whatever. Such an assumption is too monstrous to be seriously considered. There was no need of exceeding hot haste. The Judge who issued the injunction, might have been applied to for a modification of it, and if he had seen reason to change his mind, he could have allowed the plaintiff to proceed, or the Judges in the Seventh District, where the cause was triable, and where certainly there is no imputation upon the integrity and learning of any of the Judges, might have dissolved the injunction. That, however, did not suit the view of the plaintiff and his counsel. They wanted the Judge, sitting here, who had begun the extraordinary action of the 14th, to finish it on the 19th. One son-in-law of Vanderbilt wanted another son-in-law put in possession of ten millions of property belonging to third parties, and they wanted this Judge to do it. The law of the land, he said, had something to say on the subject; the practice of the courts had something do with it; the due order of judicial proceedings was involved in the question, and the respect which the law-loving and law-abiding people of the great State of New-York should feel for the ministers of justice, will depend in no small degree upon the decision of this General Term.

The papers were then given to the Court, and the decision was reserved.

THE ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF JAY GOULD.

At the hour appointed, 3 P. M., Judge Barnard took his seat upon the Bench. Fifteen minutes before that time the spacious court-room of the Oyer and Terminer was crowded to its utmost capacity by interested persons. The proceedings of yesterday, as published in the morning papers, were no doubt the cause of the unusual attendance. Most, if not all of the leading members of the Bar, named in the Times of yesterday as having participated in the discussion, were present. The crowd was so great, and the lack of seats was such that some of the counsel were unable to obtain a place to sit. Immediately after the opening of the Special Term Mr. H. S. Clark said: Will your Honor direct that an officer furnish a chair?

Judge Barnard—That is not necessary, Mr. Clark. The Court will not continue these proceedings in their present shape. No chairs will be required. I have just been talking with gentlemen whom I have a right to consult. My conclusion is that a Referee should be appointed to take testimony on such points as may be necessary. The scandal of yesterday, the Judge said, was to be avoided.

Mr. Pierrepont asked what was to be done with the testimony taken yesterday, particularly that of Mr. Haskin? Was that to go for nothing?

Judge Barnard said that was to be stricken out—at least such parts of it as are scandalous to the Court. The gentlemen with whom he had just had a conference all agreed that the proceedings of yesterday were scandalous as to the dignity of the Court. The Judge said he had just left these gentlemen with whom he had a right to consult judicially, and that they all agreed with him. There must, he said, be a reference to some reputable attorney of this Court for the purpose of taking testimony if counsel deem it necessary. The parties would, he hoped, agree upon a referee. If they did not, the Judge would appoint one.

Judge Pierrepont—What is to be done with the testimony taken yesterday? Is it to be expunged?

Judge Barnard—Yes, such parts of it as are scandalous. The counsel who represents the people will take such course as he sees fit.

Mr. Pierrepont insisted that the testimony taken should not go for nothing. An attack had been made upon Mr. Field the younger. He, Field, had been charged with an attempt to employ the witness (Mr. Haskin) to influence the decision of Judge Barnard. Mr. Dudley Field was called as a witness yesterday. Owing to the lateness of the hour, Mr. Field's testimony was postponed until this time. Would the Court now have the evidence of Mr. Field, or would the Judge direct that his testimony be taken before a referee? The proceedings of yesterday, the counsel said, had gone before the public, in the morning papers. The reading and the thoughtful portion of this community was informed upon the subject. Should not Mr. Field have an opportunity to testify upon the witness' stand in this Court, and give evidence as to the matters testified to yesterday by Mr. Haskin. He insisted that the examination ought to go on. It was a matter of right to Mr. Field.

Judge Barnard said he was acting under the conviction that he was in the line of his duty. He had consulted with gentlemen with whom he had a right to consult officially. The scandalous testimony of yesterday must all be stricken out.

Mr. Pierrepont—But Mr. Field is ready and willing to be put upon the stand. He was called yesterday, and his examination put off to-day, only because of the lateness of the hour.

Mr. Clark said that no one regretted more than he did that the Court had decided not to hear any further testimony in public.

Judge Barnard intimated that he would at once appoint a referee to take testimony as to all questions involved in this contempt case. He would not gratify any further an impertinent curiosity by such testimony as was given on the cross-examination of Mr. Haskin yesterday.

Mr. Pierrepont insisted that the course proposed by the Court would not be doing justice to their side of the case.

Judge Barnard—I have made the only decision that I will make now. I direct an adjournment of the Court.

To the Crier—Judge Barnard said adjourn the Court.

The Crier said, "Hear ye, hear ye," when

Mr. Brady interposed; one moment may it please your Honor. I have come here to-day as counsel especially to attend this examination. We had no notice on our side that your Honor was to hold a conference as to what course should be taken. Mr. Haskins has been examined on the other side and has made certain statements relative to Mr. Field; I simply desire as a matter of justice to Mr. Field that he have an opportunity in this open court to give his testimony in answer to Mr. Haskins.

Mr. Clark said he regretted as much as the gentleman possibly could that the examination could not proceed here and now. If it would relieve the anxiety of his friend he would promise that he should have an opportunity to examine Mr. Field before a referee to be agreed upon between them. Before the adjournment he wished to call the attention of the Court to the fact that Mr. Gould was not present in Court yesterday. He had been taken out of the custody of the Sheriff on a writ of *habeas corpus* issued from the Court of Common Pleas, and had been placed in custody of an officer of that Court, from whom he was informed he had escaped and ran away. He did not take any exception to the absence of Mr. Gould yesterday because he thought it possible that he might make his appearance before the examination closed, but he thought some steps should be taken to punish this man who had been one of the prime movers in the most outrageous and high-handed attempt ever made to bring the Courts and the officers of the law into public contempt.

Mr. Dudley Field said he would like to be informed for what purpose this harangue had been made by the gentleman on the other side. Was it necessary on this occasion to slander and vilify Mr. Gould? That gentleman had sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* in another Court, as he had a right to do, because he thought that the proceedings against him in this Court had been illegal and oppressive. The investigation upon the *habeas corpus* had been going on in that Court, from time to time, to the satisfaction of the Justice presiding there, and was not a subject for criticism here. As to to the examination which they had met to continue in this Court, he would ask of the Court, as a matter of fairness and justice, that His Honor would appoint some referee to take his place and allow the examination to proceed now.

Judge Barnard—I have made all the disposition of the case that I intend to make. The proceeding as to Mr. Gould is adjourned to Thursday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. Officer, adjourn the court.

The Court was adjourned in due form.

THE GOULD HABEAS CORPUS.

The *habeas corpus* case of Jay Gould came up for a hearing yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, before Judge Barrett, at the Common Pleas Chambers. Messrs. D. D. Field, J. T. Brady and John E. Burrill appeared for the relator; Mr. Gould and Messrs. Vanderpoel and Fullerton for the Sheriff.

Mr. Burrill stated to the Court that Mr. Gould was still detained in Albany by sickness, and asked for a further postponement, unless the other side were willing to go on without his personal attendance.

Mr. Fullerton declined to go on in the absence of Mr. Gould on the ground that he was out of the jurisdiction of the Court, and therefore not amenable to any order that it might issue as the result of the investigation. Although he had no doubt that Mr. Gould was ill, as was stated by his counsel, yet he would suggest to the Court the propriety of obtaining some information on that point from the officer in whose custody Mr. Gould was placed by order of the Court.

Judge Barrett said that he had received a dispatch from the officer stating that Mr. Gould was sick abed, with two physicians attending upon him, and inquiring whether he (the officer) should come to New-York to make oath to that fact. The Court returned for answer that the officer had done wrong in taking his prisoner to Albany, but since he was there it would not be proper for the officer to leave Albany and thus give up the custody even temporarily. Judge Barrett also took occasion to say that the action of the officer in taking Mr. Gould to Albany, although not perhaps in violation of the strict letter of his instructions, yet was entirely unexpected, and had placed the Court in an unpleasant position. As soon as the officer returned with his prisoner, he should immediately transfer him to the custody of some other person.

Mr. Burrill said that counsel was in error in stating that Mr. Gould by being in Albany was out of the jurisdiction of the Court; in proceedings of this kind its jurisdiction extended throughout the State. As to this proceeding, it was initiated for the benefit of Mr. Gould, who expected by means of it to get discharged, and it was reasonable to suppose that he would attend as soon as he possibly could. If the other side were willing to go into the investigation in his absence, they would proceed with the case now; otherwise, they asked for a postponement till Saturday next.

Mr. Fullerton declining to go on without Mr. Gould, the Court directed an adjournment to 10 A. M. on Saturday.

THE ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF J. C. B. DAVIS AND OTHERS.

The continuation of the examination in the case of J. C. Bancroft Davis, one of the Directors of the Erie Railway Company, who is charged with contempt of Court in aiding in the issuing of the $10,000,000 of stock after an injunction had been served on the Directors, restraining such issue, was to have taken place yesterday, before Hon. John B. Haskin, Referee; but, owing to the illness of Mr. Davis' counsel, Mr. D. B. Eaton, the examination was adjourned to Monday next, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The examinations in the other cases, in which other Directors are charged with the same offence as Mr. Davis is charged with, were also adjourned to the same time, but will not be taken up until Mr. Davis' case is disposed of.

THE TYNG CASE.

Declaration of Principles by the Wardens and Vestrymen of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

At a meeting of the Wardens and Vestrymen of the Church of the Holy Trinity, of which Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., is pastor, held on Thursday evening, April 2, every member being present, and the Senior Warden in the chair, the following declaration and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed and distributed to the congregation:

Whereas, This Vestry did express their views upon the subject of the presentment and charges against their rector, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., before his pretended trial, by the adoption of a series of resolutions in October, 1867, which were duly recorded on their minutes; and

Whereas, The said pretended trial has terminated adversely to the respondent, and has resulted in his conviction and sentence, and been followed by a most extraordinary admonition from the Bishop of this Diocese;

Now, having carefully studied and examined the proceedings and arguments in the case, and the reasons for the decision of the pretended Court, and given mature and deliberate consideration to the conclusions of the Bishop, and having reviewed their former action in the matter, it is deemed expedient to declare their present opinions upon the principles involved in the so-called trial, and upon the assumed judicial construction given to the canon, adjudged to have been violated; and in order that no misunderstanding may arise as to the true position which this Church intends to occupy; also to declare the principles which will guide their future actions in reference to the questions of discipline, so speciously argued by the Bishop in his address, under the title of an admonition to the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Presbyter, by virtue of a decision of a Board of Presbyters; therefore,

We declare that while we would pay all proper respect to rightful authority when it pronounces judgment according to the forms of law, we design to yield no right of private judgment in matters of conscience. We claim that adherence to the *forms* ought not to be designed to check the *spirit* of religion. That if the practical effect of a strict construction of the letter of the law is to retard the growth of elevated Christian character, of enlarged benevolence, of love for the Church as the instrument and means of bringing souls to Christ, then such law is not rightly expressed, or is wanting in that Catholic element which would seek to embrace all within its scope. We further claim, that no judicial construction has as yet been given to the canon alleged to have been violated, for the reason, that the proceedings against our rector were without the authority of law, and in each and every particular contrary to and against the canons of the Church.

We declare, that in our opinion the logical tendency of the conclusions of the alleged Court, and the reasons therefor, as well as the arguments of the Bishop in their support, is to contract the limits of the Church; to encourage the spirit of exclusiveness in its members, and more especially in its ministers; to degrade its aims and objects; and to build up higher and stronger the wall of separation which divides it from the sympathy and fellowship of Christians of other denominations. The law, as now alleged to be interpreted, justifies a minister of our church in the cultivation of that selfish spirit, which would consider first the question of his personal support and comfort, rather than whether there may be souls to save beyond the sound of his voice, and outside his ministrations, if within his parish limits.

We declare, that we believe the "laborer is worthy of his hire"—that the clergy and laity have their respective fields of labor—that the wants of the faithful Christian Minister should be supplied by the people, but that no fear of loss of support ought to be allowed by the law of the Church, to arouse apprehension of "intrusion" from others zealously laboring in the Lord's vineyard, while tarrying for a night within the same parochial cure. That the law, if it can be so construed as to limit the preaching of the Word of God in a city of 20,000 souls to two ministers of our beloved Church, even though they be as eloquent and earnest as Paul and Apollos, or to require their assent to be first obtained before a Minister duly commissioned by our Church, may venture to proclaim in that city the Saviour's mission upon earth, and his great salvation to man, is a blot upon the intelligence of the age, and a discredit to the Church which sanctions its existence upon its statute-book.

We declare that the mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, "as this Church hath received the same," is bounded by no such narrow views of policy, is limited by no such contracted spirit in its sphere of usefulness. If two Episcopal ministers are the only ones settled in a city of 20,000 souls, it is very clear that their united ministration cannot reasonably extend to more than 2,000 or 3,000. What, then, is to become of the remaining 17,000 or 18,000? The Church cannot intend, nor does its interests require, that "no minister belonging to this Church shall officiate by preaching, reading prayers or otherwise," to any portion of this 17,000 human beings, without first obtaining the "express permission" of these two ministers to do so. It never has been its policy or doctrine, to construe an attempt to do this by an Episcopal minister, as an "intrusion by one minister into the parochial cure of another." Neither is such an act calculated to give "trouble to a peaceful minister," nor to interfere with "the quiet and order of the parish." Quiet and order are to be desired, but the repose of the Church which this would disturb, is the slumber which will surely end in death.

We declare: That it is not the purpose or wish of this Vestry to review the address of the Bishop, but they cannot allow its conclusions to be assumed as the authorized law of the Church in this diocese, without the most decided expression of their dissent. False interpretation of doctrine, unjust interpretation of law, are human. The principle which is the base of the Church is divine. Surely the power of the Church should not be perverted to aid the former, nor human agencies distorted to undermine the latter. The Bishop in his address has supposed a case, and therein pictured what might result from the action of a "young clergymen with the rashness so natural to youth, and a fiery temper and narrow views of Christian truth," if he "should betake himself to a Methodist meeting house," and "launch forth his burning arrows" "to inflame the passions of the people," and "stir up a violent opposition against the peaceful, steady-going ministers of God's Church;" and then alleges that the canon, for the violation of which Rev. Mr. Tyng was tried, was designed to prevent all these evils, to protect "both sheep and shepherd from the wolves," &c. Now, inasmuch as Mr. Tyng was not charged with any offence of this nature, nor was there in the pretended trial of the case any proof, or even allegation, that he exhibited on the offensive occasion, or at any other time, any of the characteristics or attributes of this supposed case, why was any such allusion made in this connection? Was it not to insinuate false charges which neither facts nor inference could warrant, to justify the severity of the reprimand? We fain would believe our Diocesan incapable of so far demeaning his high office as to commit so great injustice in its name. We are glad to be able to approve the sentiment and language of the Bishop in regard to ministers: "If we cannot teach her doctrine fairly and justly, as is deduced from her formularies and taught by her great divines, without false glosses and distorted interpretations of our own, then we are bound to renounce her ministry." But we fail to see any application to this case, in this sentiment. There was do charge or allegation against Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., that he taught not the doctrine of the Church "fairly and justly," or that he taught it with "false glosses and distorted interpretations" of his own. These offences might have been fair subjects for complaint, for discipline and, upon conviction, for reproof and censure. But we hold that an earnest Christian minister should not be admonished for preaching true doctrine according to the formularies of the Church, because another perhaps less earnest or less sound in doctrine may be "disturbed" in his "quiet." For "the fortunes of any individual or set of individuals, in any one age or country, are of trifling importance compared with the permanent order and well-being of the great spiritual body of Christ."

We assert that the effect of the interpretation now alleged to be given to the canon is to protect "the fortunes of the individual" minister who may fear that his living is in jeopardy by the "intrusion," so-called, at the expense of the "well-being of the great spiritual body of Christ." Entertaining conscientiously these views of Christian duty, as a part of that great spiritual body, it is unanimously

Resolved, That we will neither advocate or uphold any willful violation of canonical law, but whenever any lawfully constituted tribunal shall so interpret a law, that the effect thereof is to pervert the intention and spirit of the Church, we will, within the limits of the Church, use all honorable means to procure its repeal or modification. We will not permit ourselves, by any taunts or idle fears of disturbance, to be driven from our true position in the Church. Forms and laws may be changed with times and circumstances, but principles never. The foundations of the Church are broad and deep enough to comprehend all who have souls to be saved. In strict conformity to her laws, we desire to extend her blessings to all mankind.

Resolved, That we hereby earnestly and solemnly protest against the admonition delivered by the Bishop, as not authorized or justified by the finding of the pretended Court. That it was administered for offences not committed, or even alleged, and for errors and practices not proven, or with which the respondent was not charged. That the occasion was not one which warranted the administration of a personal rebuke or censure, for conduct of which the accused was not guilty. Being for the purpose of admonition for a specific offence, it was neither an appropriate time nor place to publish a dissertation upon the duties of the clergy generally. That the language and spirit of the address were calculated to degrade and humiliate the respondent, who was charged with no moral wrong. That cases were "supposed" to add enormity to the actual offence, and the grave dignity of the high office of the Bishop used to reprove the minister for imaginary sins, and those which might hereafter be committed.

Resolved, That we congratulate our rector upon his honorable record and dignified bearing in the trying ordeal through which he has passed. Although the pretended verdict was against him, our confidence in him is unshaken and our regard for him unbroken. We hope and pray that his zeal in the Master's service may continue undiminished, and that our congregation and rector may remain as they have been, a united people, laboring together to build up the Saviour's Kingdom.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Report of the Committee on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, Mr. George Opdyke in the chair, to hear the report of the Special Committee to whom were referred the resolutions urging on Congress the importance of granting material aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The report, which is very voluminous, gives a description of the territory through which the road is intended to pass, and its resources, mineral and agricultural, and details the immense benefits that may be expected to result from the establishment of the road. The whole length of the route will be 1,775 miles. The report concludes by recommending the adoption of the resolutions referred to the Committee.

Gen. H. Walbridge, in submitting the report on behalf of the Committee, said: In 1850 the Congress of the United States granted such governmental aid to the Illinois Central Railroad as to guarantee the completion of that great work. The policy thus inaugurated has since been steadily pursued, and has been recognized in the platforms of all political parties since that time. Notwithstanding we were engaged in suppressing the most formidable rebellion of ancient or modern times, in 1862 Congress was solicited to extend its aid, by grants of land, in the construction of three great lines of railroad—one Southern, one Central, and one Northern—which should develop the resources of the sections through which they were to pass, and indissolubly bind together the political, social, commercial and material interests of the whole country between the Atlantic and the Pacific. To the Central line, known as the Union Pacific and California Central, additional facilities were given by the loan of the credit of the National Government in guaranteeing the ultimate payment of the bonds of these companies, by which they have been enabled to prosecute their great undertaking with an energy and success without a parallel in this or any other country. Though this line cannot be completed under three years, so vast is the traffic that has already sprung up along its route, the advances by the Government are already more than discharged in the work performed by the Company for the Government by the transmission of the mails, munitions of war, troops, and other transportation. Under these circumstances, the Southern and Northern lines now feel justified in asking that the same aid which was extended to the Central Route should be granted to them. In his judgment, this aid should be given to both these lines, as demanded by the requirements of their respective sections; but as the Committee were only instructed to determine the reasons which warrant the Government in extending the same fiscal aid to the Northern Pacific that has been granted to the Central line, he would solicit attention only to the considerations that justify the Government, at this time, in granting the desired aid. By consulting the *Railroad Record*, of Cincinnati, a standard and reliable authority, we find that as late as 1852 in all the five great States northwest of the Ohio River, there were but 2,682¾ miles of railway in operation, as follows: In Ohio, 1,154; in Indiana, 777¾; in Illinois, 296; in Michigan, 427, and in Wisconsin but 50. These States have to-day railroads in operation: In Ohio, 3,400 miles; Indiana, 2,000; Illinois, 3,500; Michigan, 1,200, and Wisconsin, 1,000—in all an aggregate of 11,100 miles. We shall trace directly the effect of these railroads in augmenting the population and wealth, as also their effect in stimulating the production, of these five States, by noticing their unexampled progress from 1810 to the present time.

POPULATION OF THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

1810	272,324	1850	4,523,260
1820	792,400	1860	6,926,884
1830	1,470,048	1867 they had increased to	8,675,000
1840	2,924,728		

But this influence is much greater on the increase of wealth, as deduced from the following statistics of valuation from 1850 to 1865:

Valuation in 1850.		Valuation in 1865.	
Ohio	$504,726,000	Ohio	$1,150,000,000
Illinois	156,265,000	Illinois	900,000,000
Indiana	202,650,264	Indiana	550,000,000
Michigan	59,787,256	Michigan	300,000,000
Wisconsin	42,056,595	Wisconsin	300,000,000
Aggregate	$965,485,114	Aggregate	$3,200,000,000

The increase of population in the period of fifteen years was 90 per cent., but the increase in wealth was over 230 per cent. The following tables illustrate the increase of production in these five States during ten years, the period of greatest railroad increase:

1850.		1860.	
Wheat, bush	39,322,404	Wheat, bush	78,027,000
Corn, bush	177,320,381	Corn, bush	275,292,910
Oats, bush	35,495,725	Oats, bush	50,976,328
Other grains	3,100,000	Other grains	10,850,000
Potatoes	15,600,000	Potatoes	30,400,000
Aggregate	270,838,510	Aggregate	448,546,238

Thus it will be seen that production has increased more than population, and wealth more rapidly than either. The *Railroad Record* also demonstrates that, reasoning from this data, that if we take the five States and Territories that now compose the Northwest, and the Northern Pacific Railroad should be at once built, in ten years from this time there will be located directly upon its route not less than 1,500,000 population, and an addition of $500,000,000 in wealth to the taxable property of the country. By no other agency can this result be attained in that space of time except by the construction of this great national enterprise. Our commercial superiority dates from the opening of the Erie Canal, and our ability to control the products of the great States north and west of Lake Erie. Judging by our past experience, in less than two decades the City of New-York is to become the seat of commercial exchange for the civilized world. To guarantee this result we must open the great lines of transit across the continent, and by no single effort can we accomplish greater and more immediate results than by securing, at the earliest day possible, the completion of this great line of the Northern Pacific road. The commercial rivalry of Great Britain is already awakened to the incalculable advantages to her by the construction of a continental line of railway between the Atlantic and Pacific, north of our territory. Nor will the British Government hesitate to grant the requisite governmental aid in the construction of the proposed road in view of the results that have attended her efforts to open up her East India possessions by the introduction of railroads. Within the last fourteen years over 3,200 miles of railway have been constructed in India, and before the close of the present year an additional thousand miles will be added toward the construction, of which the British Government has guaranteed the interest upon the money invested to the extent of $440,000,000. All the leading nations of Europe are alive to the commercial necessity of developing their resources through the agency of railroads. This is emphatically true of Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia. In less than twenty years, through Government credit advanced for that purpose, there will be a continuous railroad from Dover to the Bosphorus, from the Bosphorus down the Euphrates, across Persia and Beloochistan to India, and from India to China and Japan. But by wise and liberal legislation, and the granting of the same aid to the Southern and Northern lines that has already been extended by Congress to the Central line, within the next five years we shall have three grand trunk lines of railway traversing this continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, bringing to this City the trade and commerce of the globe.

Mr. Wetmore said that there were present Mr. W. D. Ogden, of Chicago; Gov. Marshall, of Minnesota, and Hon. R. D. Rice, of Maine, whom he desired to present to the members of the Chamber. The gentlemen were then presented in due form, and Mr. Ogden was invited to address the Chamber on the subject of a Northern Pacific Railroad, which he did at some length, giving a glowing description of the vast wealth and resources of the West, and of her wonderful increase in wealth and population during the last thirty years. If this road, he said, was opened gold and silver would pour in from California and the regions round about as they had never done before. Property would in the next 10 years greatly increase in value, while the actual value of the dollar would decrease. In conclusion Mr. Ogden said, to construct this road will change the whole order of things at the West. It will, in an inconceivably short space of time, convert these vast plains, now laying waste and unproductive, into fruitful fields; it will supplant the herds of buffalo, elk and deer, with countless flocks and herds of domestic animals; it will occupy the streams of water now running waste with manufactories and mechanics' shops, giving comfort and remunerative employment to thousands on thousands of intelligent citizens; it will extract from the mountains untold millions of the precious metals; it will raise and utilize vast amounts of coal that now lie buried and useless in the mines; it will convert the iron and copper ores now reposing in the earth into implements for the use of man, or commodities for commerce; it will change the forest into thousands of new forms for the use, comfort and profit of our people; it will fill the channels of commerce with merchandise, and give additional employment and increased wealth to the busy throng that now crowd our commercial centres; it will induce an increased emigration of the industrial classes from the Old World, and furnish them cheap and comfortable homes; it will terminate Indian wars, and supplant the savage Indian, who now roams over these fertile plains and rich mountains, by an intelligent, industrious, civilized population; and finally, it will add, almost beyond the power of computation, to the wealth and taxable property of the country, and with the development of other portions of the West by other and similar lines of railroad, furnish the means for the payment of the national debt, which now hangs like an incubus upon our people. The speaker also referred to the liberal policy of the English Government in granting aid for the construction of railroads in India, having guaranteed the interest on money invested in these enterprises to the amount of $440,000,000.

Gov. Marshall, of Minnesota, Judge Rice, of Maine, and Mr. S. B. Ruggles followed in brief addresses, urging the adoption of the report and resolutions.

They were then adopted, and 1,000 copies of the report ordered to be printed, after which the Chamber adjourned.

The New Clock at the Custom-House.

The new clock which has lately been placed in the Custom-house by Messrs. Browne & Spaulding, was set a going yesterday afternoon. It is what is generally known as a turret clock, and is placed on a bronze column of pure Corinthian design immediately beneath the huge weather vane which hangs from the cupola of the building. The motive power is placed on the basement floor, in the centre of what is commonly called the seizure room. There a small apartment has been partitioned off, and in this are the movements. They are of the finest workmanship, and comprise all the modern improvements. The pivots are constructed of the hardest metal, and the pallets of the balance-wheel are of onyx. The clock can be set from below without touching the hands. The motion is communicated through a shaft, passing through the bronze column already spoken of to the four clock faces above. The column is of chocolate bronze color, twenty-four feet in height and weighing 3,400 pounds. The prevailing color is relieved by showing the pure metal in the capital and other ornamental parts. The dials are of light bronze color, with ormolu figures and hands. On each dial, which is thirty-two inches in diameter, are the words "Browne & Spaulding's Time." On the top of the column is a gilt eagle, designed from life, measuring six feet from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other. The makers of this time-piece believe that the accuracy of its movements is unequaled by any clock in this country, and they predict that it will not vary a second in a year.

New-York East Conference.

The New-York East Conference met again at the Summerfield M. E. Church, Washington-avenue, yesterday, Bishop Janes in the chair.

Rev. Hiram Mattison appeared and made an address on behalf of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and a resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with the Society.

Resolutions in favor of the temperance movement, the Excise law, National Temperance Convention at Cleveland, July 23, and temperance societies in Sunday-schools, were adopted.

Resolutions on the state of the country, in favor of impartial justice to the recently rebel States, and urging Congress not to grow weary in its good work, were adopted.

Resolutions expressing confidence in Gens. Grant, Sherman and Geo. H. Thomas, and thanking Secretary Stanton for sticking to the War Department as "the citadel of our national safety," were laid on the table.

The reports of the Committees on Statistics, Church Extension and Sunday-schools were presented and adopted.

The Conference then adjourned.

Obsequies of Thomas Hanlon.

The obsequies of Thomas Hanlon, late of the Hanlon Brothers' troupe of gymnasts, took place yesterday at the church corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, in the presence of a large number of persons, many of whom were ladies. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Dr. Anderson, who spoke in a feeling and appropriate manner of the sad event which had called them together, and offered tender words of consolation to the family and relatives of the deceased. At the conclusion of the services the body was taken in charge by the New-York Lodge of the Masonic Order, which formed in procession and passed up the right aisle to the coffin, thence down to the entrance by the left isle. They then formed in two lines leading from the hearse to the entrance. The coffin was of rosewood, and bore upon its lid a wreath of immortelles. The plate had the simple inscription, "Thomas Hanlon, aged 32. Died April 5, 1868." After those present had viewed the features of the deceased the coffin was borne to the hearse and conveyed to the Second-street Cemetery, where the remains will temporarily rest. At the Cemetery the impressive funeral rites of the Masonic Order were performed. Mr. Hanlon was a member of the New-York Lodge. Of five brothers remaining, three are members of the same lodge.

Thomas Hanlon was always regarded by the others of the troupe as one of the most determined and daring of the number. In the practice of his specialty, which was trapeze leaping, he evinced the most resolute will. Not even the severe fall he sustained while performing at Niblo's Garden deterred him from essaying still more desperate feats than his previous ones; but it was not till he met with his more recent accident in another city, which cost him his life, that he felt himself compelled to succumb to the demands which nature made on his strength. In deeds of daring, however, he never faltered.

The Mott-street Homicide.—Yesterday morning Coroner Keenan, acting under the advice of the District Attorney, admitted James Brangan to bail in the sum of $1,500. It will be remembered that Brangan is the boy who, on Monday evening, stabbed Louis Gartner, at No. 104 Mott-street, killing him almost instantly. Yesterday afternoon the funeral of the victim took place from the residence of his father, No. 75 Forsyth-street, and was attended by the Ninety-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., of which the deceased had been a member.

The Syrian Protestant College.—There was a large public meeting last evening by the friends of the Syrian Protestant College of Beirut, in Dr. Crosby's Presbyterian Church, corner Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. A report was submitted by the Trustees showing the condition and prospects of the college, especially of the Medical Department. Prof. Willard Parker, M. D., presided, and Prof. Wm. H. Thompson, M. D., and Revs. H. A. Jessup, D. D., Geo. E. Post, M. D., and R. D. Hitchcock, D.D.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Circuit adjourned to Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
77—Godfrey vs. Laighton.	127—Jacobs vs. Behrend.
101—Graham vs. Meyer.	137—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.
104—Presdel vs. Presdel.	139—Middlefield Fire and B. S. Co. vs. Dayton.
117—Von Hoffman vs. Ward.	147—Davies vs. Monks.
121—Schell vs. Erie Railway Company.	148—Doherty vs. Durack.
122—Bloodgood vs. Same.	151—Baxter vs. N. Y. Mail S. S. Co.
123—The People, &c., vs. The Same.	156½—Gilleck vs. Gilleck.
125—Sass vs. Forster.	164—N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co. vs. Steele.
126—Johnston vs. Dickey.	

Call No. 167—Hutchinson vs. Stevens.

The other Courts, with the exception of the United States Courts, are adjourned over Good Friday.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

Nos.	Nos.
84—Elias Silberstein vs. Pat'k Campbell, Sh'ff.	94—Pat'k Mead vs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
85—Peter L. Bennett vs. John A. Van Brunt.	96—Nicholas Sheridan vs. W. H. Hall.
86—Sarah Poole vs. Pat'k Campbell.	97—Kate Harrington vs. Henry Kellett.
88—Martha Alsten vs. John Johnson.	98—Joseph Bell vs. George Rose.
89—James Fagan vs. Chas. Shane.	99—Michael O'Brien vs. Jas. Neillis.
90—N. McGregor Steele vs. Geo. B. Isley.	100—Wm. H. Taylor vs. G. T. Truckman.
91—Edw. Lyde, Jr., vs. Edward R. McIlvaine.	101—Edw'd Hilker vs. Dennis McHenry.
92—F. B. Latimer vs. Thos. Bewley.	102—Joseph Connolly vs. Patrick Leary.
93—Ellen Mackell vs. John Asmer.	50—John Fallon vs. Philip Farley.
94—John Kinsella vs. Thos. Calley.	2—Pat'k Cassidy vs. Jas. G. Tighe.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

CHARTER PARTY—QUARANTINE—DAMAGES.

George E. Holyoke et al. vs. William Depew.—This was a libel by the owners of the schooner *Ocean Belle*, on a charter of her to the respondent for a voyage from Bath, Me., to Charleston, S. C., "thence to Palmas Grand Canary and discharge outward cargo and load part there and the rest at one or two ports at Fuerteyentura or Lanzarrate, or one port in each of them, and back to New-York." The charterer was to furnish the vessel outward from Charleston a cargo of yellow pine lumber, and in the Canary Islands 150 tons of barilla and twenty pipes of wine, and to pay for the use of the vessel a specified sum for the lumber, payable on delivery; and on the barilla six dollars a ton, and on the wine five dollars a pipe, payable in gold, on proper delivery; the cargo to be received and delivered alongside within reach of the vessel's tackles, charterers paying port charges in the Canary Islands.

The vessel delivered the lumber at Palmas, and there took on board 20 pipes of wine, but no barilla or other cargo. The libel alleged that, by reason of the charterer not putting on board the barilla, she had not the necessary ballast, and had to go to St. Thomas to get it, which caused a delay of forty days and $1,000 damage, and claimed to recover that damage and $100 in gold for the freight on the wine, and $900 in gold as compensation for the freight on the barilla. The defence set up was that the vessel did not have a clean bill of health at the Canary Islands, and was therefore prohibited from receiving the barilla, and claimed $2,500 damages for loss of some of the outward cargo and delay in its arrival, and for loss of profits on the barilla.

The facts of the case are as follows:

The schooner was furnished by the Spanish Consul at Charleston with a clean bill of health, and started for Palmas with her cargo of lumber. On the voyage she was obliged by stress of weather to put into Newport, R. I., for repairs. From the same cause she lost a part of her deck load of lumber. She remained at Newport for about thirty days. While she was there, and when she left there, the Asiatic cholera prevailed at New-York and at some other places in the United States, but not at Newport or Charleston, nor did it prevail at Charleston when she left there. She went from Newport to Palmas with so much of her outward cargo as had not been lost. The port of Palmas has no harbor, nor has the port of Cabras on the Island of Fuertaventura, hereafter mentioned; but vessels proceeding to those ports come to anchor in a sort of roadstead on the windward side of the island, as near to the shore as possible, and are then loaded by means of lighters, which bring the cargo to them from the shore. The schooner, on her arrival at Palmas, came to anchor at the usual place of anchorage of vessels, and reported to the respondent's agent there, one Wood, who was the consignee of the cargo. Pursuant to the health laws and regulations duly established by the civil authorities of the Canary Islands, such authorities refused to permit the schooner to discharge her cargo, or receive any homeward cargo at Palmas, or hold any communication with the shore, because, as she had last sailed from Newport, a port of a country reported to be infected with Asiatic cholera, such laws and regulations required her to proceed forthwith to the port of Vigo, in Spain, a Spanish quarantine station, and there pass examination, and return to the island, after which, and not till then, she would be permitted to receive her homeward cargo. The master of the schooner refused to go to Vigo, which was distant fifteen or twenty days' sail from the Canary Islands. When the charter party was made neither of the parties to it knew anything of the existence of such laws and regulations of quarantine at the Canary Islands. No quarantine station existed at those islands at the time the charter party was made, or at any subsequent time up to the time the schooner finally left there. After some negotiation the authorities of the island permitted the schooner to unload her outward cargo and receive on board twenty pipes of wine as part of her homeward cargo. After that, at the request of Wood, she remained at her anchorage at Palmas for some six days, to enable Wood to hear from certain correspondents of his respecting the barilla for the homeward cargo, Wood then directed the schooner to go to the Island of Fuertaventura, where the barilla required for her homeward cargo then was, ready to be laden on board the schooner, and take the same on board and then proceed direct to New-York. She accordingly proceeded to Cabras, the port of Fuertaventura. On arriving there she made the usual anchorage, and her master communicated with one Hogg, the respondents' agent there. Under the same health laws and regulations, the authorities of the Island of Fuertaventura also refused to permit the schooner to receive any barilla or hold any communication with the shore, and for the same reason as at Palmas, unless she would proceed to Vigo, and there pass an examination, and return to Cabras, after which, and not until then, she would be permitted to receive on board the barilla. Both of the islands are subject to the Spanish Government. After some fruitless negotiations between Hogg and the authorities, Hogg told the master that if he would return to Palmas, he (Hogg) would send over the barilla immediately in lighters. Hogg believed at the time that he would be able to do so, but he subsequently found himself unable to do so, because the authorities, pursuant to such health laws and regulations, interfered and prohibited him from doing so. The schooner thereupon returned to Palmas. At that place Wood informed the master that the vessel must go forthwith to Vigo, and there quarantine as required by the authorities, and that unless she did so she would not be permitted to receive her homeward cargo. The master refused to go to Vigo with the vessel, and therefore the vessel received no barilla. The master then stipulated that the vessel would go to Vigo and there go into quarantine, if the charterer would pay the additional expenses to be thus incurred. This stipulation was rejected by Wood. The master then stipulated that he would proceed to St. Thomas and there fill out the homeward cargo, if Wood, as agent of the charterer, would take upon himself the risk of the loss or gain on such voyage, and the risk of the loss of the vessel by reason of such a deviation from her voyage. This proposal was rejected by Wood on the ground that he had no authority to accept it. Thereupon, the vessel, her lay days named in the charter party having expired, sailed from the Canary Islands for home without the knowledge or consent of the respondent or his agent. For want of a full cargo she was short of necessary ballast, and she was obliged to deviate from her direct homeward voyage to obtain ballast, by which deviation she lost some thirty days, beside being subjected to some additional expense. Freight was paid at Palmas for so much of the outward cargo as was delivered there.

Held by the Court—That, there being no provision in the charter that the restraint which prevented the shipment of the barilla should not fall on the vessel, the question is whether there was such a default on the part of the charterer as makes him responsible for the failure to load it. That, in the absence of any clause in the charter exempting the vessel from the restraints of rulers and princes, the fault was not on the part of the vessel in not being in a condition to receive the barilla, and her owners, and not the charterer, must bear the loss. (Ogden vs. Graham, 31 L. J., new series, part 2, p. 29; Spence vs. Chadwick, 10 Q. B., 528; Brooks vs. Minturn, 1 Cal., 484; Duff vs. Lawrence, 3 Johns. Cas., 164.) That there was not on the facts any waiver on the part of the charterer of the duty of the vessel to go to Vigo and quarantine, and that the acceptance of the lumber and the shipping of the wine did not excuse the failure of the vessel to put herself in a condition to receive the barilla. That the libelants are not entitled therefore to dead freight on the barilla, nor to damages for going to St. Thomas; that the charterer is bound to pay freight on the wine as agreed; that the charterer is entitled to set off against the freight any damage which he can prove that he has sustained by reason of any breach of the charter by the libelants; but for any claim beyond the amount of the freight he must resort to his own action. (1 Abbott, Adm. Rep. 401; Olcott's Rep. 371; 2 Blatch. C. C. Rep. 116.)

Decree accordingly.

For libelants, Mr. McCarthy; for respondent, Mr. Dyett.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE CALLICOT CASE.

The Callicot case was again postponed yesterday until the 11th of May, when Justice Nelson will be present.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Cardozo.

A RECEIVER APPOINTED IN THE ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CASE.

Mr. Hugh Smith, Deputy City Chamberlain, has been appointed a Receiver in the long litigated case of Fisk, Belden et al. vs. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company. By the terms of the order Mr. Smith is required to execute a bond in the sum of $500,000, with sufficient surety to be approved by the Court, to faithfully account. The alleged illegal shares are 49,000. When the sum of half a million dollars shall come into the possession of the Receiver he is, by the order of the Court, to make deposits in the Union and the United States Trust Companies. The motion made to punish for contempt is denied.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barrett.

THE TAX ON FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

In the matter of the petition of Bernard Smyth, Receiver of Taxes, vs. The International Insurance Company of London.—This was a proceeding to enforce the payment of the assessed tax upon the personal property of the defendants under the law of the State, which authorizes all non-residents doing business in this State to be taxed upon all sums invested in said business the same as residents. The defendants, in compliance with the law of 1850, have $100,000 in securities deposited with the Comptroller, and the tax was assessed on this amount. The defendants opposed payment of last year's tax on the ground that they are not now doing business in this State, having ceased to issue new policies and confining their operations exclusively to collecting premiums and paying losses on old policies.

The Court overruled this objection, holding that the present operations of the Company were, in point of fact, "doing business" within the meaning of the statute. "The utmost," says the Court, "that can be claimed is that the business has been contracted, and that its area is being further limited by the Company, so that it is in a fair way, in case such policy be adhered to, of gradual extinction."

The Court, therefore, granted an order requiring the payment of the tax.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, Thursday, April 9.

Decisions of cases argued in the Court of Appeals, January term, 1868:

No. 1—Hamilton et al. vs. Wright; affirmed.
No. 2—Columbian Insurance Company vs. Stevens; order revised.
No. 3—Tracey vs. First National Bank of Selma; dismissed.
No. 4—Baldwin vs. Van Deusen; reversed.
No. 5—Bass vs. Comstock; affirmed.
No. 6—Maher vs. Carman; affirmed.
No. 7—Page vs. Willett; affirmed with modification.
No. 8—Patchin vs. Peck; affirmed.
No. 9—Blossom vs. Burritt; affirmed.
No. 10—Jackson vs. Jackson; passed.
No. 11—Binsee vs. Wood; affirmed.
No. 12—Russell vs. Winn; reversed.
No. 13—Williams vs. Fitzhugh; affirmed with modifications.
No. 14—Warner vs. Erie Railroad Company; over to next term.
No. 15—Coffin vs. Reynolds; affirmed.
No. 16—Driscoll vs. N. & R. Lime and Cement Company; affirmed.
No. 17—Anthony vs. Browner; affirmed.
No. 18—Spies vs. New-York Central Railroad Company; affirmed.
No. 19—Raple vs. Lansing; affirmed.
No. 20—Kimpton vs. Bronson; affirmed.
No. 21—Sloan vs. Van Wyck; affirmed.
No. 22—Ormsby vs. Douglas; affirmed.
No. 23—Holtz vs. Boppe; affirmed.
No. 24—Settled.
No. 25—Mayor of New-York vs. St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company; affirmed.
No. 26—Beard vs. Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company; reversed.
No. 27—Lawrence vs. Ely; affirmed.
No. 28—Biseigie vs. New-York Central Railroad Company; not decided on.
No. 29—Taylor vs. Bradley; on till next term.
No. 30—Von Blarcom vs. Beach; reversed.
No. 31—Gibson vs. Haggarty; reversed.
No. 32—Robey et al. vs. Sedgwick; affirmed.
No. 33—Benton vs. Martin; over till next term.
No. 34—Schermerhorn vs. Hudson River Railroad Company; over till next term.
No. 35—Dingledin vs. Third-avenue Railroad Company; reversed.
No. 36—Griffin vs. Banks; reversed.
No. 37—Piatt vs. New-York Central Railroad Company; reversed.
No. 38—Philline vs. Patrick; affirmed.
No. 39—Slocum vs. Barry; affirmed.
No. 40—Gates vs. Andrews; reversed.
No. 41—Fulton Fire Insurance Company vs. Baldwin; reversed.
No. 42—Armitage vs. Palmer; affirmed.
No. 43—Nichols vs. Sloan; reversed.
No. 44—Cander vs. Haywood; affirmed.
No. 45—Bingham vs. Disbrow; reversed.
No. 46—Henry vs. Wilks; affirmed.
No. 47—Bacon vs. Burnham; reversed.
No. 48—Wolfkeill vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; affirmed.
No. 49—Swift vs. City of Poughkeepsie; affirmed.
No. 50—Van Allen vs. Wait; not decided.
No. 51—Smith vs. Mayor of New-York; affirmed.
No. 52—Place vs. McElvain; passed, not decided.
No. 53—People vs. Raymond; affirmed.
No. 54—Hicks vs. Bradner; affirmed.
No. 55—Waffle vs. Dillenback; affirmed.
No. 59—Shibley vs. Angle; affirmed.
No. 57—Westbrook vs. Wiley; passed to next term.
No. 58—Mayor of New-York vs. Excelsior Fire Insurance Company; affirmed.
No. 59—Davenport vs. Renkman; affirmed.
No. 60—Gibson vs. American Mutual Insurance Company; affirmed.
No. 61—Boudouin vs. Hart; affirmed.
No. 62—Clark vs. Tunnicliff; affirmed.
No. 63—Fitzgerald vs. The People; affirmed.
No. 64—People ex. rel Riley vs. Johnson; affirmed.
No. 65—Winfield vs. Potter; affirmed.
No. 66—Colwell vs. Lawrence; affirmed.
No. 67—Kelsey vs. Ward; affirmed.
No. 68—Kelsey vs. Ward; affirmed.
No. 69—People vs. Parker; order reversed and conviction affirmed.
No. 70—Lowman vs. Yates; affirmed.
No. 71—Blanchard vs. Tunner; reversed.
No. 72—Casey vs. Jones; affirmed.
No. 73—Pratt vs. Cowan; reversed.
No. 74—People vs. Tubbs; affirmed.
No. 75—People vs. Ferguson Assessors; reversed.
No. 76—Davis vs. Keyer; reversed.
No. 77—Davis vs. Knox; affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 9.

By Judge Sutherland.

Scott, receiver, &c., vs. Dunscombe et al.; memoranda for counsel.

Marcon vs. Baron; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Colt vs. Shiff, &c.; order granted confirming the report.

In re. the application of Paul Spofford et al., &c.; report of referee confirmed and receiver appointed.

Hall vs. Duncan; motion granted, with $10 costs to abide the event of the action.

In re. the petition of Henry Armand et al. for the sale of real estate; order granted.

In re. the application of Caroline L. F. Randolph for dower; order granted appointing a guardian.

In re. Stephen H. Webb, Jr., a supposed lunatic; order granted.

By Judge Ingraham.

Gregory vs. De Groot; motion denied, with $10 costs.

The Merchants' National Bank of Lowell vs. Leland; the amendments of the case were admitted by lapse of time. If the defendant serves a copy of the case with amendments as settled, and pays costs of this motion—$10—the motion is so far granted as to allow the case to be filed. The rest of the motion is denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

James Fisk, Jr., &c., vs. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, and other plaintiffs vs. The Same; motion for a receiver granted.

Jones vs. Butler; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 9.

By Judge Garvin.

Emil Lass et al vs. Charles F. Wetmore.—Motion vacating order of April 6, 1868, granted with $10 costs.

Henry G. D'Autin vs. Lucien Albetis et al.—Motion granted, and case referred to James Moncrief to hear, &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

All the prisoners arraigned for trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions pleaded guilty of the offences for which they were indicted, thus expediting business considerably and saving the public money.

The following were the cases disposed of:

Geo. Burns and Wm. Dwyer pleaded guilty of stealing two pieces of alpaca, worth $100, from Geo. W. Baker, of No. 317 West Sixteenth-street. The prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison—the former for two years and six months and the latter for two years.

Catharine Brown, a housekeeper, pleaded guilty of stealing three silk dresses valued at forty dollars, from Ellen Reilly, of No. 455 Washington-street, on the 25th ult. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Wm. Moore, a laborer, pleaded guilty of stealing a watch worth $40 from Charlotte C. Fleischer, of No. 97 Clinton-street. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Geo. Kneuppert, a lad 17 years of age, pleaded guilty of burglary, but in view of previous good character, he was discharged under suspension of sentence.

Carl Noble, convicted on the previous day of grand larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Peter Cullen and John Daily pleaded guilty of burglary, and were remanded to be used as witnesses against the alleged "receiver" of the stolen goods.

The Court then adjourned until Monday next, in view of to-day being Good Friday.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

Fourteen cases of petit larceny, eleven of assault and battery and one of cruelty to a horse, made up the calendar yesterday. Of these twenty cases several were of some public interest, and first among them was one showing that our streets are infested by gangs of

METROPOLITAN GYPSIES.

One day last week Mr. George G. Coles, of Greenpoint, Long Island, was in this City visiting, with his wife and daughter, at the house of his mother, in Twenty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue. During the afternoon the daughter, a child of five years, was allowed to go upon the sidewalk in front of the house to play, she having on her person at the time a handsome cloak and fur collar. About 2 o'clock the child was suddenly missed and search was at once made for her, but without success. Information of the disappearance was lodged at the various Station-houses, but even through these sources no news of the lost one was obtained. At 9 o'clock in the evening the child was brought back to the house of its grand-parent by a girl of a dozen years, named Isabella Durigan, and the child having been thus long detained and being without her cape and collar, the girl Isabella was detained. Officer Dunbar was called in and soon succeeded in discovering that the child had been stolen away from the sidewalk by four girls ranging from twelve to eight years of age, their names being Isabella Durigan, Mary Kelly, Elizabeth Donnelly and Margaret Donnelly. These four had taken the child to Forty-fourth-street, and on the way robbed it of the cape and collar, selling them for seventy-five cents. The object of the abduction having been accomplished, the child was returned to its home, as already stated. Justice Dowling was forced to use Margaret Donnelly as a witness, but the others were convicted and sentenced to the House of Refuge. The girls standing at the bar whimpered loudly at this sentence, but the facts and their appearance were against them.

AN IMPOSTOR CAUGHT.

George Foster, the pseudo-military gentleman, whose case we have already published, a man of about 30 years of age and of fine appearance, was arraigned on a charge of stealing a military coat from James H. Brennan, No. 128 West-street. It was stated that the prisoner had entered the store and bargained for a military coat with Major's straps, saying he was a Brevet Major. Not agreeing as to price, the prisoner left, and shortly afterward Brennan also went out. In a few minutes Foster returned and asked the man in charge for his coat, describing it particularly and designating the exact spot where it could be found. The man, supposing it to be all right, delivered the coat and Foster departed. The accused did not deny these facts, and asking for the judgment of the Court, promised after satisfying his sentence to reform. He said he is from Maine, and having come to this City, had fallen into bad company and been led by dissipation to penury, and from penury to crime. Justice DOWLING remarking with some severity upon his assumption of a military character, the prisoner told his history. He went to the war with the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment in April, 1861, passing through that bloody scene in the streets of Baltimore. Afterward he went out for three years in the Eleventh Maine as Captain, and had been subsequently promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of a colored regiment. He had participated in many hard-fought battles, and said his record would prove that, as Captain or Colonel, he had never shirked his duty. His counsel at this point asked that he might be remanded until proofs of his story could be procured from Maine, and Justice Dowling complied with the request. But the prisoner himself interposed, and asked that sentence might be at once pronounced, and gave as a reason a declaration not at all complimentary to the condition of the Tombs prison. He said that his cell was not waterproof, but that during the heavy rain of the present week the rain had poured down upon him, and for 24 hours he had been thoroughly saturated. Rather than go back to such discomfort he asked for immediate sentence. Justice Dowling, ordering that he be placed in a dry and comfortable cell, if such thing existed in the prison, remanded the case until the last day of the present term.

STEALING CHICKENS.

Bernard Fogey was charged with stealing seven live chickens from Varina Boll, who was certain of nothing but that she had once owned twenty-three chickens, and now had but sixteen. The prisoner had been seen selling live chickens in Washington Market, but the Justice thought the case against him had failed, and acquitted him. The same complainant also wished to settle with George Schutel for the alleged stealing of several blankets, but she could not, from her own knowledge nor by any of her witnesses, specify the day on which the larceny had been committed, and Schutel was also acquitted.

SCALDED AND POUNDED.

Ann Dimind came from a hospital bed, where she had laid four weeks, to bear evidence that she had been detained there by Mary Harrington, who had scalded her "wid hot tay, nigh mortal." Poor Ann did, indeed, seem wasted by long sickness, while Mary, who had passed the same time in prison, had waxed lusty on her experience of public rations. The scalding was duly proved, and also that it was done in a general row, and the Court, taking into consideration the long imprisonment Mary had already undergone, suspended judgment.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 9, 1868.

$1,500 U. S. 6s. '81, C...	112⅝	6,000 Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	94½
10,000 do	112⅝	4,000 Dubu'e & S.C. 1st	87
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R.,		7,000 M. & St.P. 1st.....	90
'62...........	104½	3,000 Chi. & G. E. 1st...	82
5,000 do...........	104⅝	1,000 Long Dock Bds.	98
5,000 do...........	104⅞	10 Tenth Nat. Bank...	101
150,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		120 Merch. Ex. Bank..	112
'62..........s3	111⅝	300 Canton Co.........	48
50,000 do...........	111¾	120 West. U. Tel	37¼
25,000 do...........	111½	50 do	37⅜
100,000 do b5	111½	500 Pacific Mail.......c	91½
6,000 U. S. 5-20s, C '67		100 do..........b15	[illegible]
New Issue	108⅜	150 do	92
25,000 do...........	108½	500 do c	92½
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.		1300 do...........	92
'64............	109⅞	10 do.......2d call	91⅛
3,000 do..........s3	109¾	100 do...........	91
1,500 do...........	109⅞	500 do.........s10	91
12,500 do...........	109¾	100 do...........	90⅞
25,000 do...........	109⅝	100 do...........	90¾
25,000 do...........	109½	200 do...........	90½
1,200 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.		200 Quick. Min.........	25½
'65..........	104⅝	300 Cum. Coal Pf......	3½
5,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s.		100 Adams Ex.........	75
C. '65........	110⅛	500 Wells-Fargo Ex...	28⅜
10,000 do..........s3	110	20 Am. Ex...........	64
10,000 do...........	110	100 U. S. Ex. Co......	66
6,000 do...........	109⅞	100 Mer. U. Ex.....s30	34¼
50,000 do...........	109¾	100 do............	34⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20s. C..		5 N. Y. Cen........	121
'65 new.........	108	175 do...........	121⅛
5,000 do...........	107⅞	200 do.........b10	121⅛
19,000 do...........	107¾	2100 do...........	121⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s. R.	102⅜	67 Panama R........	308
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s,		100 Erie R...........c	71½
C..........s3	102⅜	500 do...........	71⅝
10,000 do...........	102⅛	800 Reading R.........	90½
49,000 do...........	102	200 do.........s60	90½
150,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s		200 do...........	90⅜
2d series.	106⅜	600 do...........	90⅜
33,000 do 3d Series..	106⅜	100 Mich. S. & N. I.....	90¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s. new....	67½	400 do...........	91
10,000 do.........b10	67⅜	90 do...........	91¼
10,000 do...........	67⅛	1? Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	106½
4,000 Virginia 6s. new	50	30 do...........	106
11,000 Ga. St. 6s.	74	47 Mich. Cen. R.......	113½
5,000 Ga. St. 7s.	88	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf....	75½
1,000 N. Car. 6s.....x-c	61¼	200 do...........	75⅝
10,000 do......2d call	60½	9 do...........	75
15,000 do...........	60¼	300 Chi. & R. I.	95½
30,000 N. Car. State 6s.		100 do.........s30	95
new...........	61¼	200 do...........	95
20,000 do...........	61	100 do......2d call	95¼
10,000 do......2d call	61½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ...	74¼
16,000 Missouri 6s......	87½	100 Tol., W. & W.......	50½
16,000 do..........b60	88	100 New-Jersey R.....	117½
1,000 do......2d call	87⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C.....	101½
500 Ill. Cen. Bs....	111½	200 do...........	101⅜
15,000 Tol. & W. 2d M..	82½	250 do...........	101⅜
5,000 G. W. 1st M. '88.	88⅜	100 do.........b10	101⅜
5,000 do...........	88¼	50 do...........	101⅜
10,000 do...........	88⅝	10 do...........	102
4,000 O. & M. 1st M...	92½	2500 O. & Miss. R. ...	31⅜
8,000 do...........	92		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s. '81, C...	112⅝	100 Adams Ex	74½
2,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R.		200 do	74½
'62............	104⅜	100 U. S. Ex. Co.....	69
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C.		140 Mer. U. Ex......	34⅛
'65............	109⅝	50 N. Y. Cen.......	121⅛
2,000 do...........	109⅝	250 Erie R..........	72⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '67		400 do	72
New Issue.......	108	200 Reading R......	90⅝
25,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	102⅛	200 M. S. & N. I. R..s10	90⅝
1,000 do...........	102½	200 Ill. Cen. R.......	143
19,000 Tenn. 6s. new....	66⅛	50 Chic. & N.W.Pf...	76
2,000 do...........	66⅛	200 Clev. & Tol	104½
1500 Pacific Mail.....	90	400 Chic. & R.I. R.....	95⅝
500 do..........	90¼	100 do..........	95⅞
500 do.........s10	90	100 M. & St. P.......	61
300 do...........	90⅛	100 M. & St. P. Pf....	74
400 do.........s30	90	100 Tol., W. & W......	50⅞
200 do.	90¼	100 do.........b30	51
100 Atlantic Mail.....c	35½	100 Tol., W. & W. Pf...	72
100 do..........c	36½	210 Ohio & Miss. R...	31⅛
300 do...........	39	700 do..........	31⅛
200 West. U. Tel	37½	40 Chic. & Alt. R.....	121
100 Wells-Fargo Ex...	28	100 H. & St. J. Pf....	85½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Wells-Fargo Ex. C.	29½	200 W. U. Tel.........c	37⅜
100 do...........	29	100 do..........	37⅛
200 do...........	29⅛	100 Mer. U. Ex......b5	34⅜
100 do..........c	29⅛	50 do..........	34⅜
200 Adams Ex........	75⅛	100 Hudson R........	141
1500 do...........	71⅞	200 Reading R........	90⅞
200 do...........	71⅝	500 do..........	90⅞
300 Pacific Mail.......	93⅛	500 do..........	90⅞
200 do..........c	93⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf....c	74⅜
50 do...........	93⅛	300 Ohio & M. R.......	31⅛
300 do...........	93⅛	400 do..........	31⅛
200 do.........b3	93⅛	100 P., F. W. & C...x-d	101⅛
200 Atlantic Mail......	86⅛	200 Mich. S. & N. I....	91⅛
100 do...........	80	200 Clev. & Tol.......	104⅛
100 do...........	66	200 do..........	104⅛
100 do...........	60	500 Chic., R. I. & P....	95⅜
1000 N. Y. Cen.	121⅞	300 do..........	95⅛
500 do...........	121⅞	200 do..........	95⅛
200 do..........c	121⅞	100 do.........b3	95⅜
200 do.........b3	121⅞	200 Bos., Hartford & E.	15
300 Erie R.	71⅞	1200 Chi. & N. W. Pf....	75⅞
400 do...........	71⅞	200 do..........c	75⅞
200 do.........b10	71⅞	200 do..........	75⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Wells-Fargo Ex....	28	800 Reading R.........	90⅛
400 Adams Ex........	74⅜	300 N. Y. Cen.,.......	120⅜
200 do.........b10	74⅜	300 do..........	120⅜
100 do.........b3	74⅜	800 do..........	120⅜
100 do..........c	74⅜	100 do..........c	120⅜
200 Mer. U. Ex........	34⅜	400 Erie R..........	70⅜
200 Mar. Pf...........	9	400 do..........	70⅞
1400 Pacific Mail......	89⅜	1100 do..........	71
500 do...........	89⅜	500 do..........	71⅛
200 do..........c	89⅜	100 P., Ft. W. & C.......	101
300 do..........c	89⅜	200 do..........	101⅛
25 do...........	90½	400 Ohio & Miss........	31⅜
100 do...........	89⅝	100 do..........	31⅛
500 do...........	89⅞	100 do..........c	31⅛
300 do...........	89⅞	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.....	73⅞
100 Atlantic Mail.....c	38	200 Mich. So. & N. I....	90⅞
100 do...........	38	200 Cl. & Tol	104⅜
100 do...........	36	100 C., R. I. & P.......	95
100 do...........	35	600 C. & N. W. R. Pf....	75⅜
200 Tol. W. & W.......	49⅞	400 Union Nav. Co......	21
200 do...........	50		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Wells-Fargo Ex...	29	200 Erie R...........	71⅛
50 do...........	29	200 Reading R........	90⅞
200 Adams Ex.........	74	100 Mil. & St. P	61⅜
200 Mer. U. Ex........	34⅛	500 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	74⅜
100 do...........	34⅛	800 Ohio & Miss. R.....	31⅜
200 Pac. Mail.........	90⅝	100 M. S. & N. I. R.....	90⅞
200 do...........	90⅜	200 Clev. & Tol	104⅛
100 do...........	90⅜	100 Ill. Cen.	142
100 do.........b10	91	300 Chic., R. I & P......	95⅛
100 West. U. Tel......	37⅛	300 do..........	95⅜
100 do...........	37⅛	100 do..........	95⅛
400 N. Y. Cen. R......	121⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.....	75⅜
100 At. Mail	35		

THURSDAY, April 9—P. M.

The leading Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges advanced their rate on London to-day to 109⅝ ₰ cent for 60 day Bills and 110¼@110⅜ ₰ cent. for short sight. This at once imparted a certain measure of firmness to the Gold Room, where the sales were at 138⅜@138⅝ ₰ cent. The Cash Gold was quite abundant, and from 5 to 7 ₰ cent. interest was again paid for carrying over balances. The Money market, generally, was less easy to the Brokers than yesterday and the day before, and although no extra interest over 7 ₰ cent. was paid, the inquiry was fairly active near the close of Bank hours. Some of the Brokers made their arrangements for two days instead of one, as the Stock Exchange and the Gold Room will be closed to-morrow for Good Friday, while the Banks and other Wall-street establishments remain open as usual. The adjournment of the Stock and Gold Boards, and the closing of their Rooms, including the Long Room, over a day which is not recognized as a legal holiday, creates some confusion and inconvenience among the Brokers, but these have been generally overcome by a mutual arrangement, announced at each Board, to carry over all settlements not made to-day to Saturday.

The Public Funds were ⅛@½ per cent. lower than the extreme advanced sales of yesterday, and parties who failed to realize their profits on the cheap purchases of last week and the early days of the present week were disappointed at the turn of the market. At the same time there was no decided pressure to sell in large parcels, and the bidding at the close of the day showed a little more steadiness.

The Stock Exchange was agitated by the sudden, but not wholly unexpected, collapse of the Atlantic Mail Steamship fancy. The Stock has not been generally speculated in, but its manipulators, for more than a year past, have been quite successful in keeping up its registered sales on the official calls of the regular Exchange and of the Open Board of Brokers. They anticipated, last November, a power sufficiently formidable to make a strong fight for the control of the Pacific Mail, in which the Atlantic held $2,667,000, and the contest, after various postponements of the election and almost innumerable legal proceedings, was the placing of three of the Atlantic directors in the new Board of the Pacific. The stock of the Atlantic was $3,600,000, (nominally four million,) but its real value, after deducting incumbrances, was but little understood on the Stock Exchange, and but little cared for outside the clique of directors and their Brokers who managed to keep it steady and frequently, to all appearances, very firm on the daily record of sales. But on the collapse, to-day, it was found that at least one, if not two of the Directors, hitherto esteemed wealthy, were compromised, and the failure of Mr. A. DIMMICK, formerly of MARQUAND & DIMMICK, Gold Brokers, was announced in this connection. It was also stated that one of the Moneyed institutions far up town had been saddled with considerable loans upon the Stock through its President, who is a Director in the Atlantic Mail. The Pacific Mail had a further fall to 89½, but recovered to 91@90½ ₰ cent. The Wells, Fargo Express also tumbled to 25 ₰ cent., and the New-York and Western Railways were lower by 1@1½ ₰ cent. up to 1 o'clock, after which hour they as suddenly recovered, and Erie after being down to 70⅞ advanced to 72@72¼ ₰ cent. The State Bonds were weak, but without being pressed, at a decline from yesterday's sales. The sales of Atlantic Mail, it will be noticed, were at 86½@66@60@38@35 ₰ cent. at the Boards, and we heard of forced transactions in the Long Room as low as 25 ₰ cent.

At and after the late Boards the Stock Markets were quite unsettled, and the quotations for the Public Funds were lower on nearly all descriptions, and Tennessee Bonds fell to 66¼ ₰ cent. sales. The Railways were irregular in the bidding prices, while Pacific Mail was pressed on sale in considerable amounts. The Express Stocks were all lower. Western Telegraph steady. The following quotations were made, between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅜	101⅞	Missouri.........	86⅜	86½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862..	111⅛	111¼	Northwest	63⅜	63
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	108⅜	107⅞	N. West Pref....	75⅜	75⅜
N. Y. Central....	122	120⅞	Rock Island.....	96	94⅞
Erie............	72	71⅝	Fort Wayne.....	101⅝	101⅜
Hudson..........	141½	138	W. U. Telegraph.	37½	37⅜
Reading.........	90⅝	90⅝	M'chants' Union	34⅜	34⅜
Mich. Southern..	91	90⅝	St. Paul Pref...	74½	74⅛
Ohio and Miss...	31½	31⅜	St. Paul Com....	61⅝	61
Pittsburgh.	91½	91	Pacific Mail....	93⅝	89⅞
Toledo..........	104⅛	104⅛	American Gold.	138⅜	138⅜
Tenn 6s. new....	66⅛	66⅛	Bills on London.	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₰ cent. 1868.	138¼	5-20 coup. '67	107⅞
6 ₰ cent. coupon, 1868..	139⅛	Oregon W. L., ½ yr. '81.	109
6 ₰ ct. reg., 1881.......	112⅛	5 ₰ cent. reg., 1871.....	119½
500 & 1,000, 1881........	112¼	5 ₰ cent. coup., 1874.....	110
5-20 reg., 1862.........	104⅝	End. cou., 1874.........	109
5-20 500 & 1,000, ...	111⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000.........	101⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, ...	109⅝	7 3-10 2d series..........	106⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000.	109⅝	7 3-10 3d series..........	106⅛
5-20 coup. '65 n. is. ...	107⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N.Y. Bounty 7s, reg...	108⅛	Michigan 6 ₰ c., 1873...	94
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872-73..	100	Michigan 6 ₰ c., 1878...	94
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1874.	101½	Michigan 6 ₰ c., 1883...	94
N. Y. Canal 6s, '75-78..	101½	Michigan 7 ₰ c. W. L..	101
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874....	96	Tennessee 6 ₰ c., 1868..	75
Ohio 6 ₰ cent., 1875....	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ₰ c. ex-c.	67
Ohio 6 ₰ c., 1881	101	Tennessee 6 ₰ c. n. bds	67
Illinois C. bonds 1860...	100	Virginia 6s. n. b.	50
Illinois reg., 1880	100	Georgia 6s	74
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860..	100	Georgia 7s. new bonds.	88
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862..	100	North Carolina 6s. x. c.	61
Illinois c. 6s. '79 aft. 1865.	100	North Car. 6s. n. b.	60⅞
Illinois c. 6s. '79 aft. 1870.	100	Missouri 6s............	87
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	100	Louisiana 6s...........	50
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	100	Connecticut 6s.........	100
Illinois war loan........	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

New-York............	135	American Exchange.	119½
Merchants'...........	118	Bank of the Repub..	114½
Mechanics'...........	125	Bank of N. America.	104
Union...............	115	Hanover............	114
America.............	142	Irving.............	106
Phenix..............	106	Metropolitan........	135
Fulton..............	156	Nassau.............	107
National............	107	Corn Exchange......	120
Merch'ts Exchange..	110	Continental	103
Leather Manuf's.....	170	Marine.............	148
Seventh Ward........	110	Commonwealth	108
State of New-York...	114	Manuf's& Merchants.	103
Commerce...........	119	Central National....	105
Mec. B. Association.	116	Fourth National.....	104
Ocean..............	102½	Ninth National......	104½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	96	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.	94	Tol. & W. 1st Mort......	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.....	92	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex..	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n....	93	Tol & W. 2d M..........	82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876......	103	Tol. & W. Equip. bds..	74
N. Y. Cen. 7's.con.1876.	120	Gt. Western 1st M. '68..	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76.	120	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	88½
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1870....	100	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	76½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883....	96	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M..	98
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888....	85	Gal. & Chi. extended..	100
Buff., N.Y. & Erie. 1st '77	95½	Chi & R I 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M.. '69-70.	100½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.....	94½
Hud. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85.	105	Morris & Essex 1st M..	99½
Mich. C. 8 ₰ c. '69-'72.	106	Morris & Essex 2d M..	87
M. C. new 1st M.'8s.'82.	110½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.......	102
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1st M.	113	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M....	102
Mich. So. 7 ₰ c. 2d M..	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105½
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68.	98	Chi. & Alton S.F.......	98
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₰ c.	101	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	73
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	89	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.....	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ c. 1870.....	111½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M..	87
Alton & T. H. 1st M.....	94	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M..	89½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M....	82½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	81	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	82
Con. 7 ₰ cent. Exten. B.	84	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......	93½
Con. 7 ₰ cent. 1st M.	87½		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,917,135 40; total payments, $1,160,446 72; balance, $101,288,581 07. The receipts include for Customs, $409,000; Gold Notes, $245,000.

In the Supreme Court of New-York, Justice CARDOZO, the transaction of Mr. JOHN H. TRACY and Mr. DAVID DOWS, of last December, in the sales and issue of 49,000 new shares of the stock of the Chicago and Rock Island Road, was declared irregular, and a Receiver appointed for the cash proceeds of these sales, heretofore enjoined in the hands of the Treasurer of the Company, Mr. E. W. DUNHAM, and in the keeping of the Corn Exchange Bank and Union Trust Company, and as loaned, on collateral, to Messrs. FISK & HATCH, CLARK, DODGE & Co., and other Brokers. The decision of the Court is a proper and timely reproof to the outrageous assumption of authority on the part of the two Directors of this Company to increase, by secret sales, their Capital Stock—speculating as, at least one of them did, for his own account, on the effect which his own wrong doing was to have on the Stock market, when made public. We learn that the Federal Court in Illinois is proceeding summarily to bring Mr. TRACY and his confederate Directors to account for the abuse of the charter originally granted by that State to the Rock Island Company, under color of the recent action of the Iowa Legislature. If these gentlemen should attempt, under the Iowa license, to postpone the regular election of Directors from June next to June, 1869, in fraud of the rights of the Stockholders to control their own property, the chances are that the Road within the State of Illinois—the original Chicago and Rock Island line—will be placed in a Receivership. As flagrant as this Rock Island case of overissue of Capital confessedly is, its features are not half so revolting to common honesty as the repeated abuses of the same nature in the Erie Road.

The earnings of the Northwest Road for the first week in April:

1868	$225,429 17
1867	187,355 62
Increase	$38,073 55

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway from March 24 to March 31:

1868	$119,489
1867	109,092
Increase	$10,397
Earnings for the month of March, 1868......	381,219

The earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway for the last week in March were:

1868	$91,113 75
1867	87,910 84
Increase	$3,202 91

The First National Bank of New-York has declared its quarterly dividend of 5 ₰ cent., payable on the 10th inst.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* says:

> "It is impossible to ride over the Erie Road—a line that is always gorged with traffic and earns $14,000,000 per annum—and not feel convinced that it is worth every farthing of its cost. If it is not competent to pay a fair per centage on an investment, it is because it reverses the meaning of all that is at present understood as to the value of railways. But under the DREW management, as well as those who preceded him, it has been simply a tool for speculation; its certificates have been the currency in which brokers have conducted the most desperate and unblushing transactions ever known to the New-York Stock Board. Bullied by its treasurer one day and beared the next, its value on the street has been in no sense an index of the value of the road's securities, and while DREW and his clique have been coining wealth, the road has been neglected and its stockholders defrauded. The value of the present 'Erie war' will be in the revelations which are being brought out, and we shall be surprised if in future our Legislatures and the people do not watch more closely the workings of those hitherto irresponsible monarchs, the directors of our railways."

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bowery, Nos. 305 and 307, ½ part	$2,500
1st-st., Nos. 3 and 5, ½ part	
East 39th-st., No. 223, ½ part	
Canal-st., No. 361, 66 11x19.4x64.2x18.11	37,500
Elm-st., No. 199, 29.6x73.5	nom.
Hester-st., n. s., 65.6 ft. w. of Allen-st., 22x50	11,150
Madison-st., n. s., 29x100	7,000
7th-st., s. s., 108 ft. w. of Av. C, 25x90.10	15,500
9th-st., n. s., 263 ft. w. of Av. C, 20x92.3	8,250
West 10th-st., n. s., 165 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 25x100	8,500
12th-st., s. s., 308.2 ft. w. of 2d-av., 23.4x106.6	22,000
16th-st., s. s., 212 ft. w. of 7th-av., 75x103.3	32,000
19th st., s. s., 485 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x92	28,000
19th-st., n. s., 324.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x92	20,000
26th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	12,000
31st-st., s. s., 84 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18x74.0¾	8,000
31st-st., s. s., 193.9 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x98.9	14,500
38th-st., s. s., 180 feet w. of 6th-av., 24x74.1	nom.
39th-st., n. s., 364.2 feet w. of 5th-av., 20.10x98.9	40,000
41st-st., s. s., 280 feet w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	25,000
43d-st., s. s., 287.10 feet w. of 6th-av., 21.5x100.5	35,000
51st-st., s. s., 281.6 feet w. of 8th-av., 20.6x100.5	15,500
53d-st., s. s., 260 feet e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	14,000
58th-st., n. s., 65 feet w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	18,000
59th-st., s. s., 275 feet w. of 5th-av., 50x200.10	58,300
59th-st., s. s., 225 w. of 5th-av., 100x200.10	32,000
6 th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 40x100.5	4,000
74th-st., s. s., 373 ft. e. of Av. A, 204.4x25x102.2x25x94.8¾x46.7x4	3,100
78th-st. and 1st-av., s. w. corner, 25x100	3,500
105th-st., n. s., 97.6 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.1x100.10	4,500
107th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11	900
112th-st., s. s., 555 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17.10x100.11	10,000
Av. A and East River and 75th and 77th sts., parcel 2—Riker and Lawrence estate	35,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 87.9½ ft. s. of 31st-st., 21.11½x100	22,000
2d-av., e. s. 51.2 ft. s. of 74th st., 51x100	5,000
2d-av., w. s. 24.8½ ft. n. of 41st-st., 24.8½x80	8,300
3d-av., e. s. 92.4½ ft. from 32d-st., 18.4x85	22,000
5th-av. and 85th-st., n. e. cor., 25x100x77.2x50x102.2x150	35,000
6th-av., w. s. 100 ft. n. of 48th-st., 5.5x100	2,000
Lot No. 2, Delancey estate, 24x100	13,000
Lot No. 969, Bayard's Farm, 25x94	6,500
Lots No. 433, 434, 435, Benson's estate	2,850

Leases Recorded.

Attorney-st., No. 171, store and basement, 3 years, per year	$480
Bowery, Nos. 145, 145½ and 147, 3 years, per year	5,000
Gold-st., No. 56, 6 years, per year	2,000
Hudson-st., No. 183, 1 year, per year	1,000
Lewis-st., No. 22, first floor and basement, 3 years, per year	600
Water-st., No. 269, 5 years, per year	1,400
9th-st., No. 260, 1 year, per year	1,075
9th-st., No. 164, 5 years, per year	2,250
3d-av., No. 468, store and cellar, 5 years, per year	2,200
3d-av., No. 390, 4 years, per year	2,500
4th-av., No. 85, 4 years, per year	1,000
4th-av., Nos. 320 and 322, 10 years, per year	4,000
6th-av., No. 8 2, 5 years, per year	3,800
Avenue B, No. 163, 3 years, per year	1,400

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st. and Perry-av., n. e. cor., 123.8x88.2x110.7½	$4,750
Bridge-st., w. s., 104 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 21x108.6	6,000
Broadway and Walton-st., n. w. cor., 92.2x60 2x79.8x55.6	6,000
Columbia-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Clarke-st., 25x150	7,800
Congress-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x90	2,200
Delmonico-pl., w. s., 107.3 ft. n. of Hopkins-st., 34.2x25x27.4x27.4	1,625
Ewen st., s. s., 30 ft. s. of Varet st., 20x50	2,000
Hall st., e. s., 240 ft. s. of Green av., 20x100	10,500
Hewes st., n. s., 122.8 ft. w. of Harrison av., 44.8x100	1,450
High st., No. 81	6,600
Hooper st., s. s., 100 ft. w of Marcy av., 22.8x100	780
Houston st., w. s., 191.8 ft. n. of Willoughby av., 100x100	6,250
Kent st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Union av., 25x100	1,000
Main-st., No. 91	11,806
Pearl-st., e. s., 43.4 ft. s. of Prospect-st., 21.8x67.7	5,000
Prince-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 20x84	4,000
Ross-st., s. s., 254 ft. s. w. of Wythe-av., 22x100	800
Rutledge-st., n. s., lot No. 97, Wyckoff map (19th Ward)	700
Skillman-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100	1,450
Warren-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of 4th-av., 6x100	nom.
4th-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of Warren-st., 40x82.2	
Washington-st., w. s., 44 ft. s. of Plymouth-st., 50x75	7,150
Wilson-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 25x100	6,500
Walworth-st., e. s., 4.5 ft. s. of Park-av., house and lot	4,500
North 2d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 1st-st., 25x100	2,400
North 2d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100	5,000
North 5th-st., s. w. s., 218 ft. n. w. of 5th-st., 18.9x100	1,300
South 6th-st., n. s., 175.10¾ ft. e. of 8th-st., 49.1½x35	3,600
North 7th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-st., 19x100	650
North 7th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-st., 19x100	650
North 7th-st, s. s., 143 ft. e. of 3d-st., 19x100	650
North 7th-st., s. s., 162 ft. e. of 3d-st., 19x100	650
10th-st., s. s., 197.10¾ ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x200	3,000
North 10th-st., s. w. s. 80 ft. s. e. of 4th-st., 70x100	2,000
16th-st., s. s., 183.3 ft. w. of 4th-av., 26x126.4	1,950
Atlantic-av., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Utica-av., 25x200	500
Dekalb-av., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 40x200	1,900
Green-av., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Grand-av., 50x200	1,600
Putnam-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Howard-av., 50x100	640
4th-av. and 47th-st., n. e. corner, 70x115.5x91.9	550
Lot No. 68, H. Carey's map, Prospect-st., s. s.	4,750
Lots Nos. 58 to 64, inclusive, Stewart's map, (18th Ward)	1,425

Leases Recorded.

Kent and Little Nassau sts., 25x100, 7 years, per year	$45

NEW-LOTTS.

New-Lotts road and Sheepshead-av., n. e. corner, irregular lot, 75 ft. front	1,300
New-Lotts road, n. s., 30 ft. w. of Bennett-av., 100.3x131.5x85x163.6	1,120
West-st., e. s., 425 ft. w. of Sackett-st., 100x100	4,200
Centre-st., w. s., 575 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 100x100	
Sackett-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of Centre-st., 100x100	
Paca-av., w. s., 300 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 50x100	

NEW-JERSEY—HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Mercer-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 24x100	$11,500
Railroad-av., 175 ft. w. of Gilbert-st., 25x56	600

West Hoboken.

Palisade-av., w. s., 25x100	$1,000

Hudson City.

Lots 13 and 14, block 3, Hudson Grove, 25x100	$687
Montrose-av., w. s., lots 6, 7 and 8, block G, each 25x100	1,400
Newark Turnpike road, s. s., near Benedicts, 50x—	3,000

Lafayette.

Washington-st., lots 9 and 10, block 3, each 25x100	$11,500

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing six per cent. interest, and principal payable in gold, for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency. Descriptive pamphlets furnished.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Financial Agents C. P. R. R.,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 9, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls..........	29	Barley, bushels.......	....
Flour, bbls...........	7,491	Malt, bushels........	10,000
Flour, bags..........	....	Peas, bushels.........	....
Cornmeal, bbls.......	....	Pork, bbls...........	708
Cornmeal, bags.......	....	Cut Meats, pkgs......	505
Wheat, bushels....	6,780	Lard, pkgs..........	263
Corn, bushels.........	71,680	Beef, tcs. and bbls..	....
Rye, bushels.........	....	Whisky, bbls........	....
Oats, bushels.........	650	Petroleum, bbls......	7,018

ASHES—Continue in demand at $8 50@$8 75 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been dull at unchanged prices, including Java at 23½c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 13½c.@18½c., free, and 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—Has been decidedly more active and firmer, closing strong and buoyant. The aggregate of the reported sales was 11,119 bales, including 412 bales to spinners, 3,585 to shippers, and 6,522 bales to speculators, and 600 bales in transit.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₰ lb.	26½	26¾	27 @27¼
Good Ordinary	27½	27¾	28 @28¼
Low Middling	28½	28¾	29 @29¼
Middling...............	29½	29¾	30 @30¼
Good Middling..........	30½	30¾	31 @31¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week..........	9,949
Receipts last week..........	12,462
Receipts preceding week..........	17,085
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868..........	301,316
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867..........	526,838
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868..........	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867..........	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867..........	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866..........	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868..........	148,049
Exports since Sept. 1..........	293,824
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868..........	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867..........	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867..........	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866..........	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here..........	85,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866..........	2,571,640
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,976,000
Receipts same time 1866-7..........	1,581,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867..........	1,381,988
Receipts preceding cotton year..........	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates..........	1,331,000
Exports same time 1866-7..........	1,038,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867..........	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year..........	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867..........	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates..........	295,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867..........	530,000

FLOUR, AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,700 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 75@$9 35; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $9 70@$10 15; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 15@$11 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio at $9 85@$10 35 ₰ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western..........	$8 75@$9 35
Extra State..........	9 70@11 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. ...	9 50@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.	9 85@10 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.....	10 40@14 25
Extra Genesee..........	11 20@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri..........	10 75@15 00

Southern Flour has been in rather more demand at uniform prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 bbls. at $9 65@$10 90 for common to fair, and $10 90@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ₰ bbl. California Flour is in more request; sales have been reported of 2,500 sacks at $12 25@$14 for extras, ₰ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in limited demand at $7 40@$9 60 for inferior to choice, ₰ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal has been in better demand at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 35@$5 85 for Western; $5 90 for City, and $6 25@$6 30 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.; sales, 1,500 bbls.

EGGS—Have been in better supply and moderate request at declining prices, including Jersey, extra brands, 24c.; State and Pennsylvania, 23½c.@24c.; Ordinary Western, 22c.@23c.; Western, by express, 23c.@24c.; Southern, 22c.@23c.; Canada, 22c.@23c. ₰ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are quiet, the local trade only taking in small lots at quotations. Cranberries are slow of sale, and the stock for the season is large. We quote: Apples, Spitzenberg, $5 50@$6; Greenings, $5 50@$6; Baldwins, $5 50@$6; mixed lots, $5@$5 50; Cranberries, $7@$10 ₰ bbl. Dried Apples are dull, with a large stock offering. Peaches are more active, but do not improve in price. We quote: New Apples, State, 8½c.@9c.; Western, 8c.@8½c.; Southern, 5c.@6c.; Peaches, new Southern, 15c.@18c.; unpeeled, halves, 11c.@11½c.; unpeeled, quarters, 8½c.@9½c.; Cherries, new pitted, 38c.@40c.; Blackberries, 13½c.; Raspberries, 46c.@48c.; Plums, 34c.@35c. ₰ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request, and heavy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 32,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $3 40; No. 1 Spring, part common, at $2 46½, delivered; No. 2 Spring, in store, at $2 35; damaged Spring at $2 30; White Genesee $3 20; Amber Jersey and Pennsylvania at $2 80 ₰ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered and purchased at a further reduction in prices. Sales have been reported of 81,000 bushels at $1 18@$1 21½ for New Mixed Western; $1 18@$1 20 for old Mixed Western, in store; $1 22 for do., delivered; $1 25@$1 27 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 15½@$1 18½ for New Straw-colored and White Southern, and $1 16@$1 17½ for White Western, ₰ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 5,100 bushels; Western 90c. ₰ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been more active and steady. Sales have been reported of 51,000 bushels Western at 85½c.@86c., in store, ₰ bushel. Beans are quiet and prices are not as firm. Peas are without change. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime new, $5 85@$6; Beans, Mediums, prime new, $5 65@$5 70; Beans, Kidneys, prime new, $5 95@$6 10; Peas, Canada, $1 55 ₰ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate demand at 75c.@85c. for shipping, and $1@$1 30 for poor to choice, for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at 70c.@85c. for short and long, ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet at former prices, including American at 10c.@55c. for new; older growths, 5c.@25c., and Foreign at 20c.@50c. ₰ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c.; choice to fancy, 45c.@50c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; prime to choice, 35c.@50c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 30c.@55c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@25c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 15c.@50c. Bavarians, 30c.@40c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ₰ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair request at previous figures, including Porto Rico at 55c.@73c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@95c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, but firm, including Spirits Turpentine at 66c.@67½c. ₰ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 25@$8 ₰ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 87@$3 50; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull, but steady, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 20@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 45; Red Oil at 65c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 17@$1 20; Olive, $2 50@$2 75 ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand at 10¾c.@11¼c. for Crude in bulk; 15¾c.@16¼c. for do. in bbls.; 23½c.@26½c. for Refined, in bond, and 39c.@40c. for Refined, free, ₰ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are increasing in supply and prices are down. We quote Peach Blows, $4 25@4 50; Prince Alberts, $4 25@4 50; Jackson Whites, $3 75@4 00; Mercers, $4 50@4 75; Chili Reds, $3 75 ₰ bbl. Onions, Red, $7 00@8 00; Onions, Yellow, $7 00@8 00; Turnips, Russia, ₰ bbl., $3 00; Cabbages, ₰ 100, $8 00@12 00.

POULTRY.—Live Poultry is in demand, and Turkeys are scarce. Dressed is out of season. We quote only Live Poultry. Turkeys, ₰ lb., 22@25c.; Fowls, ₰ lb., 20@22c.; Geese, per pair, $2 50@3 00; Ducks, ₰ lb., $1 00 $1 25.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been fairly active, opening heavy but closing with a decided upward tendency. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,800 bbls., in lots, at $26 50@$27 12, closing at $27 10, regular, for New Western Mess; $25 75@$25 87, closing at $25 87 for Old Mess; $25 50@$25 75 for Thin Mess; $24 50 for Prime Mess; $21 75@$22 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₰ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,750 bbls. New Mess, including seller, May, at $26 85@$27 12, and seller, June, at $27 50, ₰ bbl. Cut Meats have been in fair demand at firmer prices. Sales, equal to 325 pkgs. at 15⅜c.@16½c. for Hams; and 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ₰ lb. Bacon continues in request at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 boxes at 13¾c.@13⅞c. for Cumberlands, 15½c. for Short Rib, 15c.@15½c. for Long Clear, and 16c.@16½c. for Short Clear, ₰ lb. Lard has been in more demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,150 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 17c.@18½c. for interior to very choice, the latter an extreme price for small lots, ₰ lb. Also 500 tcs., May delivery, seller's option, part at 18½c. ₰ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at $14 50@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20@$24 50 for Extra do., and $9@$14 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef is in good demand, including Prime Mess at $35@$38 50, and India Mess at $40@$42 ₰ tierce; sales since our last, 350 tcs. Beef Hams continue dull at from $32 50@$37 50; sales 90 bbls. Butter has been in rather better request at 48c.@52c. for new State, 18c.@53c. for poor to fancy old State, and 15c.@43c. for interior to choice Canada and Western, ₰ lb. Cheese is in limited demand at 9c.@16½c., ₰ lb. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their review for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus:

> The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 4,213 packages, which are mostly New Crop in small packages. The light receipts and the small stock of fine old Butter remaining unsold have caused prices to be firmly maintained, although within fifteen days a full and ample stock will be on the market, at a much lower range of prices. A comparatively large stock of very low grade Canada and State Butter, attracted here by the high ruling rates, is now on this market and cannot be sold, although offered at extremely low rates. Old Butter of merchantable quality is now reduced in stock to so low a point that we shall discontinue our quotations in the next weekly report. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State, firkins, ₰ lb..........		none.
State, half-firkin tubs, ₰ lb..........	.50	@52
Welsh, tubs, ₰ lb..........	.48	@50
Western, firkins, ₰ lb..........		none.
Western, tubs, ₰ lb..........		none.

OLD CROP BUTTER.

Fine to extra State, firkins, ₰ lb..........	.50	@53
Good to fine State, firkin, ₰ lb..........	.45	@48
Fair to extra, half-firkin tubs, State, ₰ lb..........	.53	@55
Good to fine, half-firkin tubs, State, ₰ lb..........	.45	@48
Good to fine, Welsh tubs, ₰ lb..........	.45	@48
Fair qualities State Butter, ₰ lb..........	.40	@43
Extra qualities Canadian, ₰ lb..........	.40	@43
Low to common qualities State, ₰ lb..........	.15	@18
Low to common qualities Canada, ₰ lb..........	.13	@15

> The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 12,560 packages. We have no new feature to note in the market; prices are firmly maintained, and a sound healthy demand continues both for export and local trade. The stock is now reduced to so low a point that lower prices are not probable, and the entire stock of old will be worked out clean before the advent of the new crop, which cannot be put on the market in merchantable shape prior to the month of June. Our quotations are unchanged.

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₰ lb..........	.16	@16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₰ lb..........	.15	@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₰ lb..........	.13	@14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₰ lb..........	.15	@16
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₰ lb..........	.13	@14
Farm Dairies, common, ₰ lb..........	.10	@12
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ₰ lb..........	.9	@10

SUGARS—Have been in good demand and steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,150 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 210 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@13½c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at from 14½c.@16½c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 86,500 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12¾c.; 71,000 lbs. Stearine at 15⅞c.@17½c.; 53,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12½c. ₰ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 2,850 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by sail, and ⅜d.@½d. by steamer, ₰ lb. For other ports, nothing really new transpired.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED IN the best manner. Terms and prices to suit all. Ladies who wish to avoid exorbitant prices for dental work will find it to their advantage to call before engaging work elsewhere. To persons whose means are limited, a deduction will be made.

No. 235 6th-av., New-York, No. 933 Arch-st., and No. 103 North 10th-st., Philadelphia.

DR. CHARLES A. WHITE,
Manufacturer and Inserter of Artificial Teeth.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT IN a few private lessons, with written copies for home practice, by OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, THE REPUTED PENMAN OF AMERICA, ROOMS NO. 42 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FEMALE COLLEGES.—A gentleman wishes to form a copartnership with the principal of a well-established and prosperous female institution. The gentleman will invest $1,500 and will take charge of the department of modern languages, as he has had a long experience in that branch; unquestionable references given and required. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, LANESBOROUGH, Mass.—A boarding, classical and commercial school for a limited number of boys. No day pupils. The thirty-ninth semi-annual session will commence May 6. The Principal will be at the Everett House from 2 to 4 P. M. until the 14th inst. References may be given to patrons in this City and vicinity.
Rev. A. A. GILBERT, A. M., Principal.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights.—French, the language of the school, is acquired by constant practice; English, Spanish and German taught by nine resident teachers; classics, engineering, commercial studies. Circulars—Broadway, No. 183, Williams'; No. 913, Leroy's drug-stores; No. 701, music-store.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys.—Summer Term commences April 29. Address Prof. WM. G. PECK, Columbia College, N. Y., or GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.—A boarding-school for fifteen boys; location beautiful; terms moderate.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.; number limited to 25, Institution endowed. Terms, $150 for twenty weeks.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

LADIES WHOSE EDUCATION HAS been neglected can receive instruction from an experienced lady teacher; also letters written or copied. Address for two days, Box No. 16 Station C.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG ladies, in Fishkill, N. Y. Reopens MONDAY, April 27. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

SAMUEL M. ENSIGN'S FAMILY INSTITUTE for twelve boys, Morris, Conn.; best of references given. For circulars, address the Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Wilton, Conn. Fifty-five dollars per quarter. Address AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS TEACHERS BY two ladies; one would prefer a position as principal, having had long experience, both as assistant and principal, in teaching, in schools of high grade, the higher English branches, especially the higher mathematics; the other would prefer a position as assistant; she has made a specialty of the natural sciences, and is prepared to give instruction in any of the English branches; also, in Latin; satisfactory references given. Address G. P. RENNIE, No. 18 Elk-st., Albany, until the 1st of May.

A WELL-RECOMMENDED YOUNG German lady, teacher of English, French and German, music, &c., wishes to obtain an engagement as governess in a family, or as lady's companion. Address B. T. W., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR MILITARY, Mathematics and English; one of experience necessary; unmarried preferred. Address, full particulars, BLYTHE, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS teacher; satisfactory recommendations given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN STORE, MANUfacture of ladies' and children's furnishing goods, stamping and embroideries; established in 1851, and located in the best part of Broadway, west side, comprising good-will, lease, stock, material for stamping, store fixtures, &c.; a rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence a well-paying business requiring a capital of about $35,000. Address J. O., Box No. 1,190 Post-office.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY FOR SALE—Located in the City of Troy, N. Y.; doing a good business; furnished with everything necessary to carry on the business; an operator can make a good living from the old negatives now on hand. Address PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Box No. 349, Troy, N. Y.

PARTNER WITH $10,000 DESIRED by two experienced business men, having an equal amount, likely to be increased, to establish a counter business in governments, gold, &c., in a very promising location. Address, at once, B. B., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a boot and shoe store doing a good business, in a desirable location in this City. Apply to BALDWIN, FISHER & CO., No. 25 Park-row.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM A. HAYWARD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of March, A. D., 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FERNANDO C. GLEASON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of March, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES F. SECOR, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MERRICK MEYERS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 10, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. DUNCAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles C. Duncan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 7th day of April, 1868.
ap10-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS LOEWENTHAL, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Louis Loewenthal, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 10th day of September, A. D. 1867.
I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
ap10-1aw3wF* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN P. BROWN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John P. Brown, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated City of New-York, 10th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
ap10-1aw3wF* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGH C. McCOSH, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hugh C. McCosh, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York the 28th day of March, A. D., 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap10-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SS.—At the City of Newburg, in said district, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of WILLIAM CRIST, of the City of Newburg, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
WALTER C. ANTHONY,
ap3-1aw3wF* of Newburg, N. Y., Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES GREENWOOD, of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of A. HAMILTON HAGER, of New-Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES A. ABBOTT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. ANDRUS, of Hackensack, New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 10, 1868.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN OGDEN SMITH, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupt, and other persons interested, that, on a petition duly filed in said Court by JOHN SEDGWICK, Esq., Assignee of said bankrupt's estate, for leave to sell certain personal property belonging to said estate, and to pay in full certain claims for rent and taxes against the same, an order was made on the 30th of March instant directing a hearing of the matters stated in said petition before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register, in charge of these proceedings, at his office, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time and place all creditors and other persons interested are required to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition authorizing the sale of said property and payment of said claims, as stated therein.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of U. S. District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS BACH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Lewis Bach in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 24th day of March, 1868.
ap3-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER ARCHDEACON, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Peter Archdeacon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of May, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1868.
ap3-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALOIS FEIGELSTOCK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Alois Feigelstock, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1868.
ap10-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM SOLOMON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Abraham Solomon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York on the 9th day of April, 1868.
ap10-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH J. KAMPE, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph J. Kampe, of the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of Rudolph Gruhu and Dennis Solomon, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868.
D. KUTNER, Assignee, No. 40 Maiden-lane.
SAML. G. ADAMS, Solicitor Petitioning Creditors.
ap3-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. FIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Field, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap3-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES A. SUYDAM, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James A. Suydam, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who has been, to wit, on the 4th day of February, 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap3-1aw3wF No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALOIS FEIGELSTOCK, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alois Feigelstock, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap10-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of DANIEL S. SINCLAIR, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to said bankrupt; and further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said act will be had before S. S. Morris, Register, at his office, No. 1 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
ap10-1aw3wF* RALPH H. SHREVE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD J. WOOLLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward J. Woolley, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, April 8, 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap10-1aw-3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE F. SHEPHERD, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George F. Shepherd, of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK,
ap10-1aw3wF* Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISRAEL ULLMAN and JACOB BLUMENTHAL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Hon. Henry Wilder Allen, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Israel Ullman and Jacob Blumenthal, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap10-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of ORRIN H. CROSBY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Orrin H. Crosby, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the said district.—Dated Jersey City, April 8, 1868.
W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,
ap10-1aw3wF* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELIAS L. ALLEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES B. CADWELL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of L. Cadwell & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE— THAT ON THE 6th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN F. INGRAHAM, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of G. B. Oswell & Co., doing business at Memphis, Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New York.
APRIL 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.—THAT ON THE 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEOPOLD TILMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM BECKER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Weyhausen & Company, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL G. WILKIN, of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Wilkin & Cooper, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH I. LYNES, residing at Norwalk, Connecticut, and carrying on business at New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Lynes & Benjamin, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 9, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY HARTMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM L. HAHN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN W. FOSTER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 10, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BAKER, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Baker, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1868.
mh27-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES SAGER, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles Sager, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868.
I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
mh27-1aw3wF* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTEMAS ALLEN and DANIEL ALLEN, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Artemas Allen and Daniel Allen, of the Town of Kingston, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
J. H. DUBOIS, Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.
ap10-3w1awF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID WOOD, a bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of David Wood, of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh27-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES L. STRAW, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles L. Straw, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the said District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh27-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD WETZEL, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Richard Wetzel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition of the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap3-1aw3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of LORENZ TIVY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lorenz Tivy, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the said district.—Dated Jersey City, April 8, 1868.
HENRY TRAPHAGEN, Assignee,
ap10-1aw3wF* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE R. TREMAINE, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George R. Tremaine who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the said district.
W. MUIRHEID, Assignee.
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
Dated Jersey City, April 8, 1868. ap10-1aw3wF*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OLIVER TWIST. Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Miss Mary Barrett, Mr. Geo. Holland, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. W. H. Pope, Mr. C. Sherman, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Sefton, Miss Mary Scott, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Messrs. Guffroy, Leduc, Duchesne, Bengick, Mlle. De Fetcourt, Mlle. Marguerite and Mlle. Mathilde.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lizzie Whiting, and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME and TOODLES.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE WEPT-OF-WISH-TON-WISH, SALLY SCRAGGS, STAGE STRUCK and BROWN AND SMITH.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES—THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
READINGS AND MUSIC. Hon. Horace Greeley will preside.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Senate assembled at the usual hour, and immediately organized for the trial of the President. The Chief Justice called the Senate to order, the House Managers, the President's counsel, and members of the House took the seats assigned them, and Mr. **Butler** proceeded with the examination of witnesses for the defence. Mr. W. H. Wood, of Alabama, testified that in 1866 he applied to the President for an official position, and that after some conversation the President informed him that he could do nothing for him, as he sympathized with Congress, and that his official patronage must be distributed among his own adherents. Mr. **Foster Blodgett** testified that he had been for several years Postmaster at Augusta, Ga.; that in 1868 he was suspended from office by the President, and that, to the best of his knowledge, the Senate had never been notified of his suspension. Gen. **Thomas'** letter accepting the appointment of Secretary of War *ad interim* was put in evidence, and Mr. **Butler** declared the case closed for the prosecution. Mr. **Curtis**, of counsel for the President, then rose and commenced the opening argument for the defence. After speaking until nearly 4 o'clock he asked permission to conclude his remarks to-day. His request was granted, and the Court adjourned.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was yesterday engaged in the trial of the President. A full report of the proceedings will be found in other columns of the **Times** this morning.

In the House Mr. **Chandler** offered resolutions reciting that, in the opinion of the House, the Government should take prompt measures to secure peace between the nations of South America now at war, and requesting the President to send a special mission to the contending powers to effect this object; referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A letter from a firm of photographers was read, asking permission to put a table in the lobby of the House for the sale of photographs of the Impeachment Managers. Some amusement was extracted from the document, after which it was referred to the Committee on Rules, and the House, in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the Senate to attend the Impeachment trial.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate, yesterday, passed bills incorporating the Rochester Bridge Company, authorizing the widening of West-street, New-York; establishing a Police and Fire Commission in Syracuse, and authorizing Hell Gate pilots to collect half pilotage for hailing a vessel where their services are declined, and full pilotage when they are accepted. The Senate convened as a Court of Impeachment at 4 o'clock, and ordered the respondent, Canal Commissioner **Dorn**, to file his answer forthwith. The answer was accordingly filed. It denies in general terms all the charges made. The Court then adjourned until the last Tuesday of May, when the trial will be proceeded with. A few bills were reported, and Mr. **Hall's** resolution, asking for an investigating committee to ascertain whether bribes had been offered members in the Erie Railroad interest, was adopted and the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly Mr. **Glenn** presented a document, sworn to by himself, setting forth that Mr. **Frear**, a member of the Committee appointed to investigate the charges of legislative corruption preferred by him, had, in company with **Mark M. Lewis**, offered him (**Glenn**) $500 to secure his vote upon the adoption of the Erie Railroad report. A vigorous attempt was made to prevent the reading of the affidavit and send it to the Investigating Committee, in order to prevent scandal, but the attempt failed and it was read. The Speaker, on behalf of Mr. **Frear**, announced that that gentleman denied the charge, and, having handed in his resignation as a member of the Committee, demanded a full investigation. After an acrimonious debate, during which Mr. **Glenn** was denounced on all sides, a resolution was adopted referring the communication to the Investigating Committee, with instructions to report forthwith whether it was necessary to take any action relative to the members of that Committee. Mr. **Frear's** resignation was not acted on, and a recess was taken.

GENERAL.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Hon. **Thomas D'Arcy McGee**, who was assassinated at Ottawa, Canada, on Tuesday morning, yesterday returned a verdict to the effect that he came to his death from a gunshot wound at the hands of some person unknown. A charge of murder has been lodged against **Whelan**, who was arrested on suspicion, and **Thomas Mitchell, John Doyle**, and **Ralph Slattery**, of Philadelphia, are held as accessories.

The New-Jersey Legislature yesterday passed over the Governor's veto the bill to repeal the Registry law, and also that which is known as the Sunset law.

A billiard match for the championship of America and $1,000 was played at Chicago on Wednesday night between **John McDevitt**, who held the champion cue won by him from **Dion**, and **Melvin Foster**. When the game stood **Foster** 1,262, **McDevitt** 1,238, the latter made a shot which the former claimed did not count. The referee being appealed to decided in favor of **McDevitt**, whereupon **Foster** threw up the game, and **McDevitt** was declared winner.

Hon. **Henry W. Hilliard**, of Georgia, has published a letter consenting to become an independent candidate for Congress, but expressing a willingness to withdraw in favor of any Conservative candidate regularly brought forward, and seeking to protect the rights and honor of the South. He says that he has from the first counseled an active and energetic struggle, even under the adverse legislation of Congress, that the whites might, so far as was possible, exert a controlling influence over the measures of the Reconstruction Conventions. At the present time, while he regards the attempt to carry on the Government with the privilege of impartial suffrage incorporated as full of danger, he thinks the South should deal with these troubles in a just spirit and proper temper, treating the negroes justly, and encouraging them to fit themselves for the new relations that they hold under the Government, that they may look to the law for protection, and not to the bayonet.

The steamboat *Sea Bird*, which left Milwaukee on Wednesday night, was burned to the water's edge yesterday morning when off Waukegan. No communication has been had with the wreck, but all hands are supposed to have been lost.

Gen. **Sherman**, before leaving the Indian Peace Commissioners, told them that, in his opinion, the course pursued last summer was wise and proper to this extent, viz.: that all the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains, should be gradually assembled in the two territories that have been defined, and there subjected to such influences of a civil nature as will tend to induce them to become self-supporting and ultimately lead to their civilization.

The Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, recently endowed at Cambridge, is making good progress toward the formation of a valuable collection of specimens, under the energetic oversight of its curator, Dr. **Jeffries Wyman**.

In the suit brought in Boston against the Marine National Bank of New-York to recover for the loss of a trunk containing bonds valued at about $100,000, Judge **Hoar** directed the jury to find for the defendants, mainly on the ground that there was no evidence of negligence on the part of the bank shown by the plaintiffs, holding that the mere loss of a special deposit, when there is a possibility of loss from other causes than negligence, would not authorize the jury in finding a verdict against the bank.

A Nashville paper publishes quite a long list of colored men in that city, who have accumulated property ranging in the several cases from $2,000 to $50,000. Many of them bought their freedom and that of their wives and children before the war.

At the monthly meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company on Wednesday, a dividend of four per cent. on the Main Stem and five per cent. on the Washington Branch, the Company paying the United States tax, was declared for the past year. A meeting of stockholders is called on the 11th of May, to consider the propriety of authorizing the creation of a new preferred stock of the Company, to promote general corporate purposes, to the amount of two millions of dollars, upon which a perpetual dividend of six per centum per annum and no more, shall be paid out of the profits of the Company.

The following nominations for Congress have been made by the Democrats of Georgia: First District, **Henry S. Fitch**; Second, **Nelson Tift**; Third, **Peter W. Alexander**; Fourth, **O. A. Lochrane**; Sixth, **J. H. Christy**; Seventh, **P. M. B. Young**. In the Fifth District the Convention decided not to make any nomination.

The law office of Mr. **J. C. Abbott**, at Lowell, Mass., was robbed on Wednesday of $25,000 worth of stock certificates, bonds, &c.

Mrs. **Caroline King**, keeper of a house of ill-fame in Springfield, Mass., shot and mortally wounded **Lyman Pease**, who was trying to break into her house on Wednesday night.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has adopted an act entrusting to the Mayor of Philadelphia the whole duty of preserving the peace at elections.

Gen. **Canby** has received information from different sections of North and South Carolina that combinations have been formed to prevent quiet and peaceable elections in those States, and he has issued a general order announcing that any such unlawful attempts will be punished to the full extent of the law. He also says that these complaints apply to colored voters and to sections where they have numerical ascendancy. He therefore counsels them to exercise the right of voting in a quiet and orderly manner, giving offence to no one, and after casting their votes, not to linger about the polling places, but to return quietly to their homes and to their customary avocations.

A special dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says Gen. **Gillem** does not recognize the Arkansas Legislature. He has not, however, authority to dissolve it, unless they attempt to seize the State Treasury, or to remove the State officers.

A one-armed Ex-Confederate soldier was shot from his horse and instantly killed near Selma., Ala., yesterday afternoon. The assassin escaped.

Hon. **Isaac Toucy** has purchased the building in Hartford occupied for a number of years by Gov. **Ellsworth** for $10,500, and will made it his permanent residence.

Right Rev. Bishop **Stevens**, who was seriously injured by the railroad accident near Scranton, Penn., some weeks since, still remains at Wilkesbarre. He is now able to sit up a portion of each day, and expects to return to Philadelphia in a few weeks.

The Republicans of the Massachusetts Ninth District have elected **Alfred R. Field** and **David H. Merriam** as Delegates to the Chicago Convention, with **William B. Hale** and **George W. Sawyer** as Alternates.

The total loss by the recent fire in Natchez, Miss., was not less than $150,000; insurance about $70,000, in the following companies: Home, of New-Haven; Phœnix, of Brooklyn; Phœnix, of Hartford; Underwriters, of New-York; Valley, of Virginia; Hartford, of Hartford; Security, of New-York.

The third anniversary of the surrender of Gen. **Lee** at Appomattox Court-house, was celebrated last evening by a large meeting at Cooper Institute, which was addressed by Gen. **Daniel E. Sickles**, Gen. **Pleasonton**, **E. Delafield Smith** and others. It was held under the auspices of the Central Grant Club of this City.

The Wardens and Vestrymen of the Church of the Holy Trinity have adopted a declaration of principles, and a series of resolutions, in which a strong protest is entered against what is termed "the pretended trial" of Rev. **Stephen H. Tyng**, Jr.

The Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, adopted the report of the Special Committee in favor of urging Congress to grant material aid for the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The examination in the proceedings against Mr. **Jay Gould**, one of the officers of the Erie Railroad Company, came to an abrupt conclusion yesterday. Judge **Barnard** has ordered that all further necessary testimony must be taken before a referee.

The Committee to examine applicants for admission to the bar, have named Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 3 P. M., as the time for the first meeting of the students. They are required to meet in the General Term room of the Supreme Court.

In the case of **Fisk** and others *vs.* The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, Judge **Cardozo**, of the Supreme Court, has decided to appoint Mr. **Hugh Smith**, Deputy City Chamberlain, receiver of the proceeds of the forty-nine thousand shares of the Company, alleged to have been illegally issued. The bonds of the receiver are to be in the sum of half a million of dollars.

Yesterday the annual meeting of the New-York Female Auxiliary Bible Society was held at the Bible House, at which the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and addresses made by Rev. Dr. **Adams**, Rev. Mr. **Mingens** and others. During the past year the collections of the Society were $11,045 68; the disbursements, $11,688 97.

The obsequies of **Thomas Hanlon**, gymnast, took place yesterday at the church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Dr. **Anderson**, and, after the exercises of the Church, the body was taken in charge by the New-York Masonic Lodge, of which the deceased was a member, and conveyed to the Second-street Cemetery, when it was deposited in a vault, the funeral rites of the Order having been first performed.

Cotton was brisker and dearer yesterday. Breadstuffs were cheaper, on a moderate trade. Provisions were more sought after. Pork and Lard closed higher. Groceries were in fair demand. Freights dull.

The number of beef cattle received at all the yards for the past week is 4,524; milch cows, 152; veal calves, 1,907; sheep and lambs, 15,879; swine, 12,534. The price of beef has declined about ½c. ℔ lb. from the quotations of Tuesday, the 7th. Sales were much slower and prices yielding. The sheep trade is also rather slow, with a decline in prices of ¼c.@½c. ℔ lb. live weight. Clipped sheep are coming forward, and some of the poor brutes were chilled to death. Where is Mr. **Bergh**? It is exceedingly barbarous to expose sheared sheep to such cold weather as we have had for several weeks past. Besides, who would eat sheep that have died from such downright cruelty? The price of live hogs is firmer. Sales are made chiefly at 8¾c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. live weight. The demand is moderate.

Impeachment Resumed.

Just before the closing of the case for the prosecution last week, Mr. **Butler** got in what was considered his most effective blow at the President, by showing that he himself (the President) had repeatedly and in various ways recognized the validity of the Tenure of Office law. It had previously been suggested, when this point was put forward less prominently in other quarters, that the best course for the defence was at once to admit the fact, and insist upon it as one of the strong arguments in their favor. But while showing that, as things stood, the President had recognized the authority of Congress in passing the law—had, for the time being, governed his conduct by its provisions as he was bound to do, even though he regarded it as unconstitutional. They could also show, or attempt to show, that **Stanton's** case did not come under the terms of the law, could not be brought under it by a proper legal construction, and was not understood to come under it by the President. If this could be shown, it would in itself be a very complete defence of Mr. **Johnson**, while it would not invalidate or weaken his own ground, and that the purpose of his conduct was to test the constitutionality of the law whose enforcement was, in the meantime, one of his imperative duties. If this position were tenable, it would upset most of the charges in the articles of impeachment—the charge of disobeying the law of Congress and violating the Constitution, the charge of conspiring with **Thomas** in all its varied details, and so forth.

This ground of defence, which was so obvious that it could hardly fail to be anticipated, and so plausible that it could hardly fail to be made use of, was in great measure that assumed by Judge **Curtis** in his opening argument of yesterday. Having only delivered a portion of the argument, we are unable to give its full scope, or the bearings of one part on the others. But so far as he advanced, his principle object was to show that the President did not violate the Tenure of Office act, and that the case of **Stanton** did not come within its scope and provisions. The first duty of the President, he said, is to construe an act, and decide what is its true meaning; and this duty be performed as the Constitution provided, by consulting his constitutional advisers, who all put the same construction on it as had been assigned to it by its framers. The act unquestionably admits of different constructions, and the prosecution, while charging him with an intentional violation of its terms, had entirely failed to prove that he had concurred in their interpretation and then acted in contravention of it. Mr. **Curtis** quoted from the speeches of Senators at the time of the passage of the law to show that they had declared its inapplicability to Mr. **Stanton**; and he brought up a variety of illustrations and facts to strengthen the argument, which he brought out with considerable skill.

There are other points in his argument much less strong and effective than this; but we must, in justice, wait for its completion before forming a judgment upon its value as a defence of the conduct of Mr. **Johnson**.

Who Can Succeed to a Vacancy in the Presidency?

There has been a good deal of talk in the Press about the authorship of an article in a recent number of the *National Intelligencer*, discussing the question who can, under the Constitution, succeed to the Presidential office in case Mr. **Johnson** is removed. The authorship of the article has been attributed, directly or indirectly, to Chief Justice **Chase**, and some of those who have denied that he either wrote or prompted it, concede that he believes its position to be well founded. Most of what the newspapers have said about it has been connected with its personal bearings. The question itself has received less attention than its gravity seems to demand.

The object of the writer is to show that, in case of the conviction of President **Johnson**, Senator **Wade** cannot, under the Constitution, become acting President. The argument is based on the second article of the Constitution, which provides that

> "In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what *officer* shall then *act* as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected."

It has been gravely doubted whether in case of the death or removal of the President, the Vice-President becomes anything more than an Acting President. Many have argued that he does not cease to be Vice-President; and it will be remembered that the Managers in the present impeachment proceeding debated at great length whether they should designate Mr. **Johnson** in the Articles of Impeachment as Vice-President acting as President, or as President. They determined to designate him as President.

It will be observed that the Constitution does not say the Vice-President shall *act* as President, but that upon the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said *office*, the *same* shall devolve on the Vice-President. The words "the same" may refer to the preceding words, "the office," or to what seems to be the main subject of the preceding sentence, "the powers and duties." If the former is the true construction, it is the *office* which devolves, and the Vice-President becomes President; if the latter, then it is only "the powers and duties of the office," which devolve, and he continues to be only Vice-President holding temporarily the "powers and duties" of the Presidential office. But in case of the death, removal or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, then the Constitution explicity declares that the Congress may, by law, declare which *officer* shall *act* as President—and such *officer* shall *act* accordingly, until the disability be removed. Congress has no power to declare by law that the office of President shall devolve on any person or officer; it can only declare by law what officer, in case of the removal or inability both of the President and Vice-President, shall *act* as President until the inability be removed or a President shall be elected. The officer thus designated does not become President, nor does he cease to be the officer named in the law. He continues to be Chief Justice, or President of the Senate, or Secretary of the Treasury, as the case may be, acting as President; and on the removal of the disability, or the election of a President, he resumes the duties of his former office.

Assuming the duties of Acting President creates no vacancy in office, for it is only by virtue of his office that the officer designated is eligible to become Acting President. And he will cease to be eligible whenever he ceases to be the *officer* designated by the law.

So much we think is clear. In 1792 Congress provided by law for the removal, death, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, declaring that in such case the President of the Senate shall act as President, and if there be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives. It is by the provisions of this act that Senator **Wade** expects to become acting President in case President **Johnson** shall be convicted. At the time of the passage of the act it was regarded as providing for a contingency exceedingly remote. And as the act also provided for an early election of a President, it did not elicit that discussion which it would have been likely to receive had the act been introduced to meet a contingency likely to occur during the term of the then existing administration. Three-quarters of a century after its passage we come to consider for the first time the force and effect of its provisions. It is now insisted by the writer in the *Intelligencer*, that the act is not warranted by the provisions of the Constitution, and is therefore null and void. The argument is that Congress is limited in its choice and can only select an acting President from a particular class of officers, and that neither the President of the Senate nor the Speaker of the House belong to the class of officers from which an acting President may be designated. The writer of the article referred to assumes that Congress is limited in its action to officers of the United States, and he then proceeds to show, very conclusively as we think, that neither the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, nor the Speaker of the House, is an *officer of the United States* within the meaning of the Constitution.

The provisions of the Constitution leave no doubt on this subject. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House are simply officers of their respective Houses.

"The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers." (Const., art. 1, sec. 2.)

"The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice-President."

The Speaker of the House is just as much an officer of the House as is its Clerk, Doorkeeper or Sergeant-Arms. And Congress has just as much power to declare that the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives shall act as President as it has to declare that the Speaker of the House may act as such.

The President shall commission "all officers of the United States." (Const., art. 2, sec. 3.)

"No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House of Congress during his continuance in office." (Const., art. 1, sec. 6.)

"All civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." (Const., art. 2, sec. 4.)

A member of the House or of the Senate may be expelled, but he *cannot be impeached*.

If, therefore, the writer of this article is correct in assuming, as he does, that the Constitution refers to officers of the United States and that no other officer is eligible, then we think it conclusively follows that the act of 1792 is unconstitutional, and we have no officer authorized to act as President in case Mr. **Johnson** should be impeached.

But in selecting the officer who shall act as President, is Congress thus limited?

May the Congress not name any officer, State, Federal or Municipal, who shall be entitled to act as President in case of the inability, death or removal both of the President and Vice-President? It seems necessary to give an affirmative answer to this question, in order to sustain the constitutionality of the act of 1792. If the Congress is not limited to officers of the United States, then certainly there is no limit whatever except that the person named must be an "officer." If this be true, there can be no constitutional objection to Congress declaring that the Mayor of New-York or the President of the Board of Aldermen shall, in the contingency now likely to happen, act as President.

We confess the reasons against such a construction of the Constitution seem to be conclusive. In the first place, not being a civil officer of the United States, a State officer, acting as President, could not be impeached for misconduct in office, and being a member of neither House of Congress he could not be expelled. Once in office, therefore, however great his crimes, a State officer could not be got rid of except by revolution. Certainly the framers of the Constitution never contemplated such a contingency. And the objection applies with nearly equal force both to the Speaker of the House, and to the President of the Senate. They are not, as we have already shown, civil officers of the United States, subject to impeachment for misconduct in office. Designated by law to act as President, the one acting would not become President nor cease to be a member of the Senate or House, as the case might be.

The only way in which such an acting President could be removed would be by expulsion as a member of the House to which he belonged. He is thus answerable for his conduct in office not to the people, or to Congress, but to the House of which he is a member. However acceptable his administration might be to the nation, two-thirds of the Senate can remove him from office. And however great his crimes any number greater than one-third of the House and Senate, by refusing to expel, can maintain him in office.

It is not to be presumed that the members of the Convention that formed the Constitution ever contemplated conferring upon any officers, not subject to impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, the powers and duties of President of the United States.

The Constitution having provided that all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and on conviction of, high crimes and misdemeanors, and having further provided that in the case of the removal both of the President and Vice-President for such causes, Congress may provide by law declaring what *officer* shall act as President, it is, we submit, but reasonable to presume that the Convention did intend to limit the selection to an officer who would himself be liable to removal from office for like offences.

All we mean to say at present, however, is that in our opinion this subject is one of sufficient importance to challenge the careful consideration of Congress.

City Railroads Once More.

The *Evening Post* complains bitterly that New-York is to be put off by the Legislature, in the matter of rapid and cheap locomotion. The complaint is just. We need such means of transit;—the business of the City, the convenience of its inhabitants, the value of its property and the comfort of the great mass of the people combine to demand it at the earliest possible moment. And the Legislature neglects its duty to the City in not giving us the means of getting it.

But this is not the whole case. We need not only *a* road,—but a *good* road. We not only need authority to construct *something* that will supply this want, but we must have something that will do it effectively, practically, within a reasonable time and without doing more harm than good. We don't want a road *under* Broadway, which will destroy Broadway itself. We don't want an enterprize authorized, which is wholly chimerical,—or one which will deprive us of some of the very best streets we have now without any certainty of giving us anything better in their stead.

The Legislature owes us something more than to say *yes* or *no* to the schemes and projects of speculators. It has entire control of this matter and ought to make investigations of its own authority, and to guide its own action, in providing for this public want. The Legislature ought to create a commission for inquiring into this whole subject,—one composed of able engineers and architects, and practical business men, all to be wholly disinterested and capable of solving, intelligently and wisely, the grave questions involved. Such men could easily be found and their services can easily be enlisted. The National Government created such a commission to provide a new Post-office, and every Government institutes such inquiries whenever any great project of public utility awaits its action.

This is preëminently a case for such investigation. The questions involved are partly scientific, and they involve the convenience of the City and the adaptability of its modes of transit and of traffic to its business wants. Let a suitable Commission be thus appointed to recommend a general system of streets and railroads for facilitating transit through the island, and they could easily prepare a plan which would command public confidence and authorize action by the Legislature.

Once or twice something of this sort has been done. The State Senate once authorized one of its own committees to investigate the subject, and that committee recommended an underground railroad. At another session an experimental elevated railroad was authorized in Greenwich-street, and the experiment is still going on. Of the result, as yet, we hear nothing. The Legislature seems to forget at every session what it did the one before,—and even that it has done anything at all. This haphazard way of acting on a great subject of this sort, leads to nothing. Everybody who has a patent, or who wants to get up a Company, or who wants employment and expects to make a fortune in some way, rushes up to Albany with a charter and tries to secure its passage. The whole thing resolves itself into a contest among the various parties,—each of whom has a direct and powerful interest in defeating every other: and it thus becomes simply a question of money, or of influence, whether any plan,—and if any which,—shall be adopted.

The Legislature ought to deal with the subject in a more systematic and intelligent style than this. Let it find out for itself, on its own authority and through agents of its own selection and who have no interest in any specific plan, *what is the best thing to be done;* and then let it go ahead and do it.

The Liberal Party in England—Mr. Bright's Probable Accession to Office.

The "cold shade of opposition" has certainly done wonders for the Liberal Party in England. The present House of Commons was elected in 1865, its predecessor having died a natural death at the end of its full term of seven years. Lord **Palmerston** was then in undisputed possession of the leadership of the Liberal Party, and the Liberal Party was in all but undisputed possession of power. At the time of the general election that took place in 1865, there were no definite issues of principle placed before the country, and the expression of confidence in Lord **Palmerston**, coupled with a vague profession of "liberal principles," was the cry on which the majority of the new House was elected. People had a kind of belief that as long as **Palmerston** was at the head of affairs, things would be sure to go right, and his individual weight and well-known aversion to anything like sweeping changes, sufficed to render the remainder of his tenure of office a mere interval of political stagnation. The Liberal Party, for the two years subsequent to his death, has been epigramatically described as composed of "leaders who would not lead, and followers who would not follow." The majority Lord **Palmerston** bequeathed to his successor, representing every shade of Liberal principles, naturally fell for a time into a state of disruption and demoralization. That it is united again is manifest by the vote of last week; and the basis on which it is united is so far in advance of any possible basis on which these same 330 men could have been united in a division three years ago, that it must fairly startle the most obdurate unbeliever in the great tendencies of the age.

But there is perhaps no more striking sign of the times, and no greater proof of the increased vitality which the Liberals have acquired during their exile from office, than the fact that it is almost universally understood that a seat in the new Liberal Cabinet is to be offered to Mr. **Bright**. Without going back to the days of corn law agitation, or even to the electoral reform discussions of a dozen years ago, it is but yesterday that Mr. **Bright** was, as it were, the sole volcanic outlet in Parliament for popular demands that were looked upon by nine-tenths of his own party even as little short of revolutionary. The bare idea of Mr. **Bright** sitting in the same Cabinet with Lord **Palmerston**, or even with Mr. **Gladstone** in his transition period, would have been too absurd for serious discussion. Even sincere admirers of Mr. **Bright**, two years ago, believed that his true position in political life was that of the impassioned and unfettered exponent of popular aspirations rather than that of a Minister of the Crown, cramped by the responsibilities of office. But now, in this Irish Church question, one of the most important ever handled by the House of Commons, we find an immense majority unhesitatingly adopting a policy which is simply the logical result of Mr. **Bright's** magnificent speech. He has not abated one iota of his demands. With the loss of the feeling that on this and kindred questions he stood as one man against six hundred, he has lost much of that intense bitterness of denunciation so natural to a man of earnest feelings in such a case. But as to all vital points of policy, he stands just where he has always stood. It is the great Liberal Party that has advanced to his standard; not he. who fallen back to theirs, or even met them half way. If Mr. **Bright**, two years ago even, had moved the resolutions now virtually adopted by the House of Commons, and had advocated them in the speech in which he recently urged their adoption, it is doubtful if he could have secured fifty votes in their favor. Even had they been introduced by some member more in accord with the existing tone of the House, Mr. **Bright's** advocacy would probably have excited as much distrust as it would have enlisted support. *Now*, Mr. **Gladstone** announces a policy in which he is avowedly in full accord with Mr. **Bright** on the questions at issue, and a clear majority of the House gives its adhesion to that policy.

Of course it does not follow that Mr. **Bright** will find himself in harmony with the entire Liberal Party in every point that may arise after their accession to power. But for the present the Irish Church question is the question of the day in England, and there certainly seems no valid reason why he should not join a Ministry whose main task will be carrying out the policy toward the adoption of which he has done so much. It is to be hoped that nothing may prevent him from doing so. Mr. **Bright** is not the man to be "muzzled" in office as some of his weaker brethren have been, and his presence in a Liberal Ministry would at once give it a hold on popular confidence, and a stability which it could not otherwise attain. In no contingency could Mr. **Bright** ever sink into one of the wasted forces of politics; but now the time seems to have come when he can, without sacrifice of independence, further the causes he has at heart more effectually as a Cabinet Minister than in his present position. No Liberal Ministry can be formed without the offer of a seat in it to Mr. **Bright**, and there seems but little reason to doubt that the offer will be accepted.

MINOR TOPICS.

It will be seen that Mr. **Glenn**, who made a sensation in the Legislature at Albany last week by his charges of corruption, and whose sudden illness thereafter created universal remark, brought out the subject again yesterday in a rather startling manner. "Upon the sanctity of his official oath," he charged that "**Alexander Frear**, in conjunction with **Mark M. Lewis**, on the 28th of March, offered me $500 to influence my vote on the Erie Railroad bill." Mr. **Frear** is a member of the Assembly, and a member of the Investigating Committee, but he promptly resigned his position upon the latter on the introduction of the charge. A resolution was passed referring the communication, and ordering that it be forthwith reported upon. In the meantime the matter is causing great excitement, and charges have been brought against Mr. **Glenn** of being in the interest of the Erie Railroad. We should like to see some result from this business, but we have no great expectations.

Less wise and more vindictive politicians than those of England would have acted differently from what the latter have done on several occasions during the last year. The *Saturday Review* says that "Fenianism has been, in great measure, the cause of procuring redress for the wrongs of Ireland; while **Beales** and the mob that pulled down the railings were very powerful agents in getting the Reform bill passed." In other words, the politicians of England, instead of administering fire and sword to these malcontents and enemies of the Government, took their grievances into consideration, and set to work to find a remedy for them. It really looks as though these politicians knew something of human nature and history as well as of statesmanship.

It is nearly two years since Mr. **Johnson** delivered the offensive speeches which contain the basis of the charges preferred against him in two of the articles of impeachment.

We were in error day before yesterday in ascribing to Mr. **La Bau** the remarks in the State Assembly censuring the Governor for sending in his message concerning the City Tax Levy. The remarks in question were made by Mr. **Jacobs**, and Mr. **La Bau**, on the contrary, defended and justified the Governor for what he had done. We regret the mistake and take the earliest occasion to make this correction of it.

The *Tribune* says very urgently and emphatically that "we must have revenue." And it then devotes several columns to proving that the income tax is unconstitutional and ought not to be collected. Taxes on manufacturers have been removed; the whisky tax is not collected,—and now, if the income tax, which has yielded very largely to the Treasury, and which is only paid by those who can afford it, is repealed, where is the Government to get the revenue which it "*must* have?"

Mr. **Disraeli** has got tremendously excited over the dangers to religion from the assaults of the Liberals upon one branch of the Established Church. He has written a letter in which he speaks of England's crisis being at hand: "For the purpose is now avowed of destroying that sacred union of Church and State which has hitherto been the chief means of our civilization, and is the only security for our religious liberty." We should think a man of such large imagination as Mr. **Disraeli** might conceive the possibility of religion and civilization surviving after the severance of the connection between Church and State. Let him look at this country.

By our latest mail advices from France we learn that the cry of *Vive la Republique*, which produced such a terror in Toulouse a few weeks ago, has also been heard in Bordeaux, where a body of men marched through the streets, carrying a red flag and shouting the dreadful Republican watchword. As at Toulouse, so at Bordeaux, the military authorities were promptly at hand, and several persons were killed and wounded and many arrested. In a number of the minor towns disaffection is showing itself but everywhere the quickest means of crushing it are put in force. The inciting cause of all these troubles is the new military bill which the Emperor has forced through the Corps Legislatif, and which bears with unprecedented severity upon the entire population of France. While these movements are showing themselves in the Provinces, the Imperial authorities are more watchful than ever over Paris, and there is no doubt that the least outbreak there would be treated with no less severity than the Emperor exercised on the 2d of December, 1851. France has already learned that she has a master who does not intend to have his power shaken; and he is as ready as ever, and better prepared than ever, to give her a lesson in this direction again.

One of our prominent City publishers is about to issue a book by a woman who has been a servant in the houses of **Jeff. Davis** and of President **Lincoln**, and who promises very "spicy" revelations concerning the private life of the families of both. This strikes us as rather a scandalous adventure—a style of authorship which it seems scarcely worth while to encourage. If servants are to be called on to feed the public appetite for personal revelations and gossip of this sort, their position will acquire a degree of importance which has not hitherto been accorded to them.

The Norfolk (Va.) *Journal* thinks that it would be a good thing to send some of their men of talent and character to lay before the people of the North the actual condition, feelings and wants of the people of the Southern States. It complains that these are very seriously misunderstood and very grievously misrepresented by the correspondence of the Northern Radical newspapers, and that very great good could be done if facts on both sides could be better understood. We believe this to be true. We have no doubt that much might be accomplished toward producing greater harmony of feeling and of action in the two sections if their people understood each other better. But the opening of a Presidential campaign is not a favorable time for entering on such a work. Party interests and feelings override everything else.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says that while Gen. **Canby** was in command in that city, a prominent citizen called on him to warn him that if certain orders were not issued without delay, the streets would run with blood. The General very blandly informed the excited gentleman that he did not apprehend much danger even with the small military force at his command; but, if there should arise any commotion, "there were several thousand paroled Confederates in the city, and he did not doubt that, with their assistance, he could manage to preserve the peace." The *Picayune*, speaking of the apprehensions of renewed trouble at the South, says if Gen. **Grant** will make a similar call he will receive plenty of aid, and that the masses of the Southern people are as desirous of peace and undisturbed harmony as he can be.

The *World*, in its conception of a great General, cannot get above the familiar figure of the highly-inflamed pictures which delight the souls of boys and terrify the girls out of their hoops. A ferocious blue man, mounted on a rearing and snorting black horse, the man in gorgeous military rig, the horse caparisoned in resplendent style, the man waving his sword, the horse rearing his tail, and both rushing upon the flying enemy mad for slaughter—everybody has seen the picture—fills up to a dot the *World's* idea of a great General. And as **Grant** bears no sort of resemblance to this soul-stirring heroic figure, and never performed such deeds as he is constantly performing, it is absurd he should make any sort of claim to Generalship. "He," (**Grant**) said the *World* yesterday, "has never been in the *thick of a fight;* has never *led a charge;* has never chivalrously *exposed his person* to danger; has never made an *electric address* to his soldiers on the eve of a battle; there is nothing *noble or admirable* in his personal appearance and bearing." And after all this, our contemporary may well cry, "How should *such* a man inspire enthusiasm?" The *World* is evidently preparing the Democratic mind for a Democratic candidate, selected from the pictures that adorn the railings of the City Hall Park.

FINE ARTS.

The balance of Mr. S. P. **Avery's** interesting collection of French paintings will be offered to-night at auction by Mr. **Henry D. Miner** at the gallery corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. These works, it will be remembered, were selected by Mr. **Avery** during his residence in Europe as the agent of the Art Department of the French Exposition. They are careful specimens of well-known masters, and in size and subject are especially adapted to the American market. Among the artists represented to-night are **Meissonier, Bouguereau, Hamon, Brillouin**, (in two excellent specimens,) **Coomans, Koek-Koek, Merle, Seignac** and others. The Dusseldorf School is represented by **Carl Hubner**, and from Russia there is a powerful work by **Swertchkow**, depicting a Winter scene—a cheerless expanse of snow, with a sleigh and its passengers driving through the storm. It is a very strong work, and gives an excellent idea of the uncomfortable spaces that separate the principal towns of Russia. An important work, by one of our best artists, Mr. **James M. Hart**, will also be sold. It represents the scenery of the Tunxis River, Connecticut, and attracted much attention at the Paris Exposition. It is one of the artist's most successful efforts, and has never before been offered for sale. The statue by the Milanese artist, **Tantardini**, called "La Leggitrice," will also be offered to public competition. It is a graceful and beautiful conception, exquisitely rendered in marble, and of proportions that adapt it to the parlor as well as to the picture gallery.

AMUSEMENTS.

Ristori.

Mr. **Grau** has returned from Havana, after a season of unparalleled success. Mme. **Ristori** and the members of her troupe are yet there, but will be back in time for the opening at the French Theatre on the 2d of May. The great success of the campaign was "Sor Theresa," a drama which will be produced here. It seems to have been more successful even than "Marie Antoinette" or "Elizabeth."

The Car Fare Question.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. **James Abbott** took passage on a Sixth-avenue car, of which **John Doherty** was conductor. The fare being applied for, **Abbott** tendered a five-cent. coin, which **Doherty** received, but, like **Oliver**, asked for "more." **Abbott** declined to accede to the demand, saying that he had already satisfied every legal demand the Company had upon him for the ride. The conductor still insisted on having the additional cent, and just as it was becoming an interesting question which one of the two would put the other off the car, Officer **O'Brien**, of the Fifteenth Precinct, made his appearance, and both appealed to him. The officer was impartial, and took both parties before Justice **Ledwith**, of the Jefferson Market Police Court. In the magisterial presence **Abbott** preferred a charge against **Doherty** of attempted extortion, and the latter arraigned his passenger for a breach of the peace in resisting the demand for his fare, thereby creating a disturbance in the car. The Justice after some consideration declined to receive the charges at all, and the parties left the Court-room with the great question whether the Companies can extort the additional cent still unsettled.

Young Men's Christian Association.—A lecture for young men will be given this evening under the direction of this Society on "Physiology and the Laws of Health," in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on Fourth-avenue, corner of Twenty-third-street, by Dr. **Willard Parker**.

TELEGRAMS.

Postponement of Fenian Trials in Great Britain.

Burning of the Steamer Sea Bird on Lake Michigan.

Examination of the Alleged Murderer of Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Postponement of Fenian Trials—The Holiday Season.

LONDON, Thursday, April 9.

The Fenian trials, which were to have commenced during the holidays, have been postponed to the 20th inst.

The holiday season commences to-morrow, from which day business will be generally suspended until the morning of Tuesday next.

THE MURDER OF D'ARCY McGEE.

Preliminary Examination of the Alleged Murderer—The Prisoner Remanded—Resolutions of Sympathy.

OTTAWA, Canada, Thursday, April 9.

JAMES WHALEN was brought up for examination, on a charge of murder, before Police Magistrate O'GARA this morning. The prisoner appeared much fatigued and depressed, but when in the dock assumed an air of apparent indifference. There was a considerable number of spectators present. Mr. O'REILLY, of Kingston, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was undefended.

Sergeant JOHN WADE, sworn, said he knew the prisoner in Quebec, in 1865 and 1866; he was arrested there on charge of being a Fenian, and for tampering with soldiers; while in Quebec he passed under the name of James Sullivan.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, doorkeeper of the House of Commons, testified to having admitted the prisoner four different times to the gallery of the House on the night of the murder. He gave witness an admission ticket each time; prisoner was unaccompanied by any one, and appeared uneasy and excited. Witness left the house before him.

Detective O'NEILL testified to having arrested the prisoner; found in his possession a revolver of Smith & Wesson's pattern. There were six charges in the chambers when taken; five appeared to have been in for some time; one barrel was recently greased; the inside and muzzle showed indications of burnt powder as if the revolver had been recently discharged. He compared the bullet produced in court with those found in the prisoner's tin box and also with those in the revolver. It exactly corresponded with those in the cylinder of the revolver.

Among the articles found on the prisoner was a little black-covered book, which the Queen's counsel considered of importance and declined opening in Court, but would reserve an examination to some other occasion.

The prisoner exhibited considerable nervousness during Mr. O'NEILL's examination.

Mrs. TROTTER, sworn: Said she remembered the prisoner, he having twice visited her house; on the last occasion his conduct was unbecoming and suspicious, and she ordered him out of the house.

Several other witnesses were examined, whose testimony was unimportant.

Mr. O'REILLY asked, on behalf of the prosecution, that prisoner be remanded for eight days, as he believed, from his knowledge of the case, that delay was important for the ends of justice.

The prisoner said he had no objection to the offer, and the Court granted the delay asked for. The prisoner was then remanded until the 16th.

Some persons believe that the large quantities of nitro-glycerine recently obtained in New-York on forged orders was destined for use in this city as part of the plot which resulted in the death of Mr. McGEE.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict at a late hour last night, to the effect that the Hon. D'ARCY McGEE came to his death by a gunshot wound inflicted by some person or persons unknown.

MONTREAL, Thursday, April 9.

At a meeting of the City Council this afternoon, it was unanimously resolved that the funeral expenses of Hon. Mr. McGEE be borne by the city. An appropriation of $1,000 was immediately made. It was also resolved that the Mayor be authorized to offer a reward of $5,000 for the arrest of the murderers.

The wife of WHALEN was arrested last night at her residence in Alexander-street.

The foreman of a large manufacturing establishment here disappeared Saturday night. He was of well-known Fenian proclivities, and is suspected as being implicated in the assassination.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society Mr. DEVLIN denounced the assassination in strong terms. Resolutions were passed expressing sorrow and indignation at the crime, and heartfelt sympathy with the widow.

Other national societies passed similar resolutions.

The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock Monday morning, and will be the most imposing demonstration ever witnessed in Montreal.

WASHINGTON.

Nomination Confirmed—Southern Railroad—Consuls Recognized—Naval Intelligence.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, April 9.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the nomination of EDWARD S. DUNDY to be United States Judge for the District of Nebraska.

AID TO A SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

A memorial is to be presented to Congress by the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company of Texas, praying for a grant of public lands and a loan of United States bonds to aid in the construction of a continuous line of railroad and telegraph from Jefferson, in Texas, to San Diego, in California.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized WILLIAM LORD DE ROSSETT as Vice-Consul of Portugal at Wilmington and its district in the State of North Carolina.

Also, FRANCISCO DE CARPE Y GABRERA, as Vice-Consul of Spain at New-York.

Also, GUSTAVO MARIA FINOTTI, as Consular Agent of Italy at Boston, and OJERT LOOTZ as Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at Boston.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following list of officers of the volunteer navy have been placed on leave prior to their discharge: Volunteer Lieut. G. W. Smith; Acting Engineers August Adler, W. H. O'Hara, C. P. Fleming, Robert Hunter and A. B. Bushford; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeons P. S. Keith, Henry Shaw, W. T. Hutchinson and George B. Todd; Acting Assistant Surgeons J. Dowling and Jno. D. Malone; Acting Third Assistant Engineers E. G. Park and E. A. Robinson; First Assistant Engineer Jas. Sheridan has been detached from special duty at New-York and granted leave. Acting Ensign W. P. Kilgore has resigned.

PASCHALS' ANNOTATED CONSTITUTION.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has reported a resolution to take ten thousand copies of Paschal's annotated Constitution for distribution.

PRESENTATION.

The employes under Gen. LIPPENCOTT, the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, have purchased an elegant gold watch for presentation to him, as a mark of their high respect for his character as an officer and as a man.

The Arkansas Legisture not Recognized by Gen. Gillem.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, April 9.

A special dispatch from Little Rock, received this evening, says: "A messenger has just arrived here from Vicksburg with the intelligence that Gen. GILLEM ignores *in toto* the assemblage at the Capitol calling themselves the Legislature of Arkansas. He, however, says he has no authority to dissolve that body, and will not unless they attempt to seize the Treasury and remove the occupants from office, or otherwise disturb the public peace."

No announcement has yet been made from headquarters of the result of the voting on the Constitution.

The Champion Billiard Match Between Foster and McDevitt.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, April 9.

The billiard match for the championship of America and $1,000, between JOHN McDEVITT and MELVIN FOSTER, came to a termination at 12:30.

The largest runs made were as follows: FOSTER, 107, 126, 172, 263; McDEVITT, 244, 293, 242.

On the fifty-ninth inning the balls were nearly together in the lower left hand corner. McDEVITT caroming upon one ball struck the cushion, and his ball apparently passed between the other two. He appeared to think so himself, and turned away from the table. His umpire, however, claimed that he had made the shot. Mr. FOSTER's umpire disputed the claim, and the referee was called upon for a decision, which he gave in favor of McDEVITT. Thereupon Mr. FOSTER put on his coat and left the room. As he did not return, calls were made for a decision of the game, and the decision was rendered in favor of Mr. McDEVITT. McDEVITT's score was 1,238, and FOSTER's 1,262.

Infanticide in Boston—Sale of Church Property.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 9.

MARY WINSLOW, a young English woman, was arrested to-day, charged with having thrown her illegitimate infant from Cambridge bridge.

The land occupied by the New South Church, on Summer-street, was sold at auction to-day for $173,348, and the church building, to be removed, brought $2,950. Seventy thousand dollars of the purchase money goes to reimburse pewholders, and the balance will be appropriated to the support of Christian worship in the City of Boston.

The steamers *Alhambra*, the *Commerce*, and one-eighth of the steamer *Oriental*, the property of the Boston and Colonial Steamship Company, were sold to-day at auction for $118,000.

Cotton in Alabama—Legality of State Bonds Issued for the Confederacy.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, April 9.

A close estimate shows that there is no cotton in the State, except that which is in the warehouses in Montgomery. The Montgomery warehouses hold about 2,500 bales. Another heavy frost has occurred here, and vegetation is ruined. The political pulse is quiet.

An important decision has just been rendered by Judge ARRINGTON, of the City Court. The case arose on the following facts: In 1862 the State of Alabama advanced $350,000 in State bonds, for the purpose of enabling a company to build an arsenal and manufacture arms. But as the purpose of the State was to arm Confederate soldiers, the contract was held to be null and void. The suit was brought in the name of the Governor.

Assassination in Alabama.

SELMA, Ala., Thursday, April 9.

This evening, at 4 o'clock, JOHN P. HOWARD, a one-armed, ex-Confederate soldier, was shot from his horse and instantly killed, about four miles from Selma, on the Brownsville road. The assassin has not been arrested. This is the fifth white man murdered in that immediate vicinity since the war, and no one has been arrested.

The Charges Against Mr. Frear.

The committee to whom was referred the charges made by Mr. E. M. H. GLENN against ALEXANDER FREAR, of the Assembly, have spent the day in the examination of the subject. They have sworn Mr. GLENN and all the witnesses he requested to be sworn. They say they find that there is no justification for the charges, and will so report to the House to-morrow morning.

Republican Convention in Pennsylvania—Delegates to Chicago.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Thursday, April 9.

The conferees appointed by the Republican Convention of the several counties of the Twenty-third District, met at Freeport yesterday and elected Hon. SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, of Alleghany, and Col. JOHN M. THOMPSON, of Butler, as delegates to the Chicago Convention. The conference was unanimous for GRANT. A resolution instructing the delegates to vote in favor of CURTIN for Vice-President was laid on the table, and a resolution denying the power or right of the State Convention to select delegates for the district was passed.

An Alleged Murderer Delivered to British Officers.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Thursday, April 9.

CHARLES ROSS, who has been here some time in prison, on a charge of having murdered the wife of his landlord in Ireland several years ago, was taken in charge by two officers, who arrived to-day. The British Government offered £700 reward for his apprehension. After his arrest he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. He is now recovered so that he can be removed.

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, April 9.

The bill to repeal the Registry law has been passed by the Legislature over the Governor's veto; also the Sunset law, and the bill to create the Mercantile Court of Newark. The bill to redistrict the Assembly district of Newark was lost by a vote of 11 to 4. SAMUEL F. BIGELOW, Esq., will probably be appointed Judge of the Mercantile Court of Newark. A joint meeting of the Legislature will be held this afternoon.

The Buffalo Driving Association.

BUFFALO, Thursday, April 9.

The Buffalo Driving Association has appointed July 28, 29, 30 and 31 as the time for holding their great annnual trotting fair. Premiums to the amount of $20,000 have been decided on, and arranged to suit all classes of horses. The running meeting has been indefinitely postponed.

Republican Mass Meeting in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, April 9.

A Republican mass meeting, composed mostly of colored people, was held here to-day. It was addressed by several speakers, and candidates were nominated for county offices.

The Georgia Medical Association, which has been in session for two days past, has appointed delegates to the National Convention.

Fire in Illinois—Loss $50,000.

PEORIA, Ill., Thursday, April 9.

The machine-shops of the Peoria, Pekin and Jacksonville Railroad, at Pekin, were destroyed by fire last night, and three engines and much valuable machinery were consumed. The loss will amount to $50,000; insured in New-York companies.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 9.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade was held here this evening for the purpose of extending an invitation to the Boston Board of Trade to meet here in May next, on the occasion of the organization of the National Board of Trade.

Fire in Huntsville, Texas—Loss $100,000.

GALVESTON, Texas, Thursday, April 9.

A destructive fire occurred in Huntsville, Texas, on the night of the 7th inst., destroying an entire block. The loss is estimated at $100,000, on which there is $20,000 insurance in the Underwriters' Agency of New-York.

The Galveston Revenue Frauds.

GALVESTON, Texas, Thursday, April 9.

Special Agent SLOANAKER has succeeded in effecting the arrest of CRANK, the bonded warehouse keeper. He was held to bail in the sum of $10,000, on the charge of defrauding the Government.

Fatally Shot by a Prostitute in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Thursday, April 9.

LYMAN PEASE was fatally shot while attempting a forcible entrance to a brothel in this city last night. The place was kept by Mrs. CAROLINE KING, who fired the shot.

BURNING OF A STEAMBOAT.

Loss of the Sea Bird on Lake Michigan with her Passengers and Crew.

Upward of One Hundred Persons on Board and Only Two Saved—Statements of the Survivors.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 9.

The side-wheel steamer *Sea Bird*, belonging to Goodrich's Line, which left Milwaukee last night, was burned up off Waukegan this morning.

The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

No communication has been, as yet, had with the wreck from the shore, and it is supposed that all hands were lost.

The vessel was valued at $70,000, and was not insured.

LATER DISPATCH.

The steamboat *Sea Bird* belonged to the Two Rivers, Manitowoc and Chicago line of steamers. She had made four trips this season, and was on her fifth when she met with the terrible disaster reported this morning. When off Waukegan, about 6:30 o'clock this morning, fire was seen issuing from a pile of miscellaneous freight stored around the afterguards, outside of the ladies' cabin, and in ten minutes' time the entire stern of the boat was wrapped in flames.

From the statement of one of the persons rescued it appears that all on board became demoralized, even the officers, and no effort was made to lower the small boats. The only survivors, as far as known, are C. A. CHAMBERLAIN and EDWARD HANNABURY, passengers from Sheboygan. The latter makes the following statement:

There were in all about 100 persons on board, including eight or ten ladies and seven or eight children. I saw smoke arising from the main deck. Below the ladies' cabin was a lot of tubs and straw lying near, and the fire got among them. I cried Fire! and the crew and passengers rushed from their rooms. There was great confusion; the fire spread so rapidly as to convince him that it had been burning a long time; within five minutes the after part of the boat was in flames. I do not think all the ladies had time to get out of their state-rooms, and some of them and the children must have been burned. An effort was made by a portion of the crew to reach the small boats, but they failed. CHAMBERLAIN states that about 6:30 he was looking over the side of the steamer and saw a porter come out of the ladies' cabin with a scuttle of coals and ashes, and going to the bulwarks near where a quantity of miscellaneous freight was stored, he threw the contents overboard. In about a quarter of an hour he heard an alarm of fire and saw flames issuing from this pile of freight. It seemed to be not more than ten minutes before the whole after part of the steamer was in flames. In his opinion when the porter threw the coals overboard the wind blew some back into the freight. He heard no explosion and thinks if the fire had caught from the boiler exploding, it would have been discovered sooner.

Capt. YATES, of the schooner *Cordelia*, states, when off Waukegan, saw burning steamer; was distant from her four or five miles; bore down to her and succeeded in rescuing two passengers, one of whom was in the water and the other on the steamer; think it not probable that any others were saved; learn from one of the survivors that after the steamer took fire the helm was locked hard a port, causing her to whirl around and around as long as the engine worked. CORDELIA did not leave the wreck until she burned to the water's edge.

LIST OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW.

The following are the names of those on board, as far as ascertained:

PASSENGERS.—G. B. Davidson, Robert Scott, George Nieman, Thomas Carpenter, Peter Sullivan, G. A. Goss, L. Lincoln, Edwin Neighbor, H. Comstock, Rome, N. Y.; Geo. W. Emery and S. C. Watkins, clerks.

OFFICERS.—Captain, John Louis; first mate, Richard Hocklin; first engineer, Thomas Hunchin; clerk, Jas. Hodges; steward, John Morrison.

CREW.—M. Morrisey, M. Malone, John Glennon, Jason and Jas Rourke, J. Burnes, cook and assistant; H. Simpson and J. Brennan, cabin boys. The following embarked at Sheboygan: H. A. Gaylord and wife, W. G. Mallory, Mrs. E. E. Sharpe, John O'Brien, T. Stein, D. C. Daggett, Edwin Hunneburg, L. Packard, Dr. L. Bock, Edward Proomskall, Henry Uilrich Glennbuth; A. C. Chambriar and Mrs. S. C. Sprague, both of Sheboygan Falls; O. Perry, of Detroit, M. Gallagher, of Xenia, Ohio, Mr. Ruper and wife and J. M. Leonard, of Chicago, F. Lester, wife and children and two traveling agents, names unknown.

The Harvard Boat Club Challenged by Yale.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 9.

Yale has challenged Harvard to a six-oared boat race at Worcester, July 24. The challenge will be accepted.

Death of Commodore Prentice.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Apr. 19.

Commodore PRENTICE, U. S. N., died on the South Carolina Railroad yesterday.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Thursday, April 9.

The Constitutional Convention occupied the day in the discussion of the Franchise bill, but with no result.

NEW-YORK.

The Impeachment Trial—The Excise Law—The Bribery Bill Killed in the Assembly.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 9, 1868.

The Court of Impeachment, this afternoon, after hearing a motion to strike out the fourth article of impeachment, and deciding against the motion, adjourned until the third Tuesday in May, when it is to reassemble in the Assembly Chamber.

The Senate, on resuming legislative business again, defeated the proposition to bring the excise question into the Committee of the Whole. Senator BEACH, one of the Democrats, finally bolted the track, and refused to carry on a fight which he had been beat at and lost a dozen times in a day.

The Assembly, this evening, killed the bill to provide for the more effectual punishment of bribery and corruption. The vote was 41 to 53, the bulk of Mr. ACKAT's political friends voting against it.

The Erie Railroad War—Mr. Glenn's Charges of Corruption—The Excise Law.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 9, 1868.

In one shape or another, the Erie fight appears to have obtained a preëmption right to absorb all the attention of the Legislature. It held the Senate all of yesterday afternoon, as I have already telegraphed you.

This morning it took possession of the House. Unexpectedly, to most of the members, Mr. GLENN was found occupying his seat this morning, and on the first opportunity forwarded to the Speaker's desk the following communication:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, ALBANY, April 9, 1868.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the Assembly:

I, ELIJAH M. K. GLENN, upon the sanctity of my official oath, charge that ALEXANDER FREAR, a member of this House, in conjunction with MARK M. LEWIS, on the 27th day of March, 1868, by the offer to me of $500, did attempt to influence my vote as a member of this House upon the adoption of the report from the Committee on Railroads, adverse to the act entitled "An act in addition to the acts concerning the Erie Railway Company," in violation of the official oath of the said ALEXANDER FREAR and the statute in such cases provided. I therefore ask that Mr. FREAR be relieved from serving upon the Committee appointed to investigate my charges, and that another member be substituted.

A motion was immediately made that this letter, or resolution, or charge, or whatever it might be, should be returned without reading, then that it should be reproved without reading, then that it should be read, which last motion finally prevailed by a vote of yeas 64, nays 50.

Then a motion was made to refer the charge to the Committee appointed last week to investigate the other charges made by Mr. GLENN, and that Mr. FREAR be excused from serving on the Special Committee. This motion was modified by Mr. JACOBS, so as to refer the communication, and to direct the Committee to inquire whether there was anything that called for the retirement of Mr. FREAR from the Investigating Committee. In this form the motion was adopted by the House, so that the Committee are to investigate the specific charge and Mr. FREAR's capacity as a juror.

After this tempest had subsided, Mr. ANDREWS, of Kings, on a question of privilege, read the following extract from the *Argus*:

"Mr. GLENN returned yesterday to the city, accompanied by his son. It is said that counsel has been supplied him by one of the great contending railway companies, and that he is strengthened to sustain his charges of corruption against his legislative colleagues."

He moved that this be referred to the Investigating Committee, with instructions to summons the writer of the article to testify as to the truth of these charges, which motion was adopted.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Then the House took up the special order, which was the amendments to the Excise law of New-York. After a discussion of about two hours, the bill as reported by the Committee was adopted and ordered to a third reading, by a vote of ayes 68, nays 41—the division being strictly according to party.

IN THE SENATE

The third reading of bills occupied a large time. After came reports of committees, and in that order, a number from the Railroad Committee, adverse, on the following:

To authorize elevated railway in New-York and Westchester.

Also, the Lexington-avenue Railway bill.

Also, the bill to authorize Erie Railway Company to lay tracks in New-York City.

Also, Pneumantic Tube Company.

Also, the New-York Elevated Railway bill.

To these succeeded adverse reports from the Committee on Internal Affairs, of the bills to regulate fines for intoxication, and to exempt certain towns in Queens County from the operations of the Excise law. On agreeing with these reports there were occupied all the remaining hours of the session up to 1 o'clock, without any result being reached.

At 1 o'clock, the Judges of the Court of Appeals filed into the Senate Chamber, followed by the Managers of the House, appointed to conduct the impeachment of Canal Commissioner DORN, and thereupon the Court of Impeachment was duly and truly organized.

The proceedings opened by a motion on the part of DORN to quash the fourth charge, whereon all the lawyers had a general wrangle until 2 o'clock, when the Lieutenant-Governor took advantage of the rules, and declared the Court would take a recess until 4 o'clock. LEO.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, April 9.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Rochester Bridge Company.

Amending the law relative to the collection of taxes in Utica.

Increasing the capital stock of the American Tontine Life and Savings Insurance Company of New-York to $200,000.

Incorporating the public exchange in New-York.

Allowing Hell Gate pilots half pilotage for hailing a vessel where their services are declined, and full pilotage when their services are accepted for piloting a vessel through Hell Gate Channel.

Amending the act authorizing the First Presbyterian Church to donate their property to the City Missionary Society.

Incorporating the United States Contracting Company.

Amending the charter of the Germania Savings Bank of Kings County.

Authorizing the widening of West-street, New-York.

Establishing a Police and Fire Commission in Syracuse.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—Against an elevated and corrugated Iron Railroad in New-York and Westchester.

Against the Lexington-avenue Railroad bill.

Against authorizing the Erie Railway Company to lay tracks in certain streets in New-York.

Against the bill incorporating the New-York and Brooklyn Pneumatic Company.

Against the New-York Elevated Railroad bill. The reports were agreed to.

By Mr. HUMPHREY—For the consideration of the Senate the bill incorporating the Cornwall, Hudson River Suspension Bridge Company.

By Mr. VAN PATTEN—Against amending the Metropolitan Excise law by leaving it discretionary with the magistrate as to imposing fines for intoxication. The report was agreed to, 17 to 15, by a strict party vote—the Republicans in the affirmative, and the Democrats in the negative.

Also, against the repeal of so much of the Metropolitan act as relates to the towns in Queens County, which was agreed to by a strict party vote.

Also, against the bill giving to the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn the authority to grant licenses.

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

Pending the question the Court of Impeachment convened a motion to strike out the fourth article as indefinite and vague, because it does not contain charges of any impeachment offence, was made by the counsel for the respondent.

The Managers claimed that the members of the Court, not having taken the prescribed oath, could not entertain the motion.

The Court decided otherwise—23 to 14.

Recess til 4 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, reconvened at 4 o'clock, and adopted an order directing the respondent to file an answer forthwith. Respondent then filed a general denial of all the charges against him, contained in the articles of impeachment.

On motion, it was resolved that the trial shall take place at the Capitol on the last Tuesday of May.

The Court of Impeachment then adjourned, and legislative proceedings were resumed.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The adverse report on the bill amending the Metropolitan Excise law, by authorizing the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn to grant licenses, was agreed to, the Republican Senators voting in the affirmative and the Democrats in the negative.

BILLS REPORTED.

Incorporating the Dealers and Producers Milk Company.

Incorporating the Board of President and Directors of the Hudson Canal Company.

To regulate the running of boats on the South and Hamilton street lines; for the considerations of the Senate.

Amending the charter of the Morrisania Savings Bank.

Incorporating the Householders' Mutual Savings Bank, New-York—for the consideration of the Senate.

Incorporating the Greenpoint Savings Bank. Changing the place of business of the Poor Man's Gold Mining Company of Idaho. Extending the time for completing Grand Hotel, New-York. Amending the act relative to the Oswego Recorder's Court.

Mr. MORRIS introduced a bill to aid in the construction of railroads in this State. It appropriates $1,000,000 a year, to be devoted after the first ten miles have been constructed, at the rate of $3,000 per mile.

CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION.

Mr. HALE called up the resolution for the appointment of a select committee to investigate as to whether any parties to the Erie Railroad controversy have approached any member of the Senate with a bribe, or in any other way attempted by corrupt means to influence his vote. The pending question was on the amendment of Mr. O'DONNELL, authorizing the investigation to extend back to the legislation of 1866 and 1867 on the Central Railroad Fare bill.

Several Senators doubted whether any good could result from an investigation into past legislation, while it certainly would delay and embarrass the investigation as proposed by Mr. HALE. If, however, Mr. O'DONNELL insisted, they would go with him for another committee and a separate investigation.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 12 to 19, and, 7 o'clock having arrived, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning.

ASSEMBLY.

The bill providing for the submission of the new Constitution to the people was recommitted, with instructions to amend the same so as to provide for submitting separately the article on the Legislature.

Mr. TARBOX moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the *pro rata* Freight Bill, which was lost by a vote of 53 to 46—not two-thirds.

MR. GLENN'S CORRUPTION CHARGES.

Mr. GLENN rose to a question of privilege, and sent to the Clerk's desk a communication, which the Clerk proceeded to read. When a portion of it had been read, the Speaker inquired if the contents of the paper related to charges already made by him, and now before the Investigating Committee.

Mr. GLENN replied affirmatively.

The Speaker said the paper should be referred to that Committee.

Mr. GLENN said the paper referred to the conduct of a member of that Committee.

Mr. PITTS thought the paper should be read for the information of the House.

The Speaker said it had been referred.

Mr. PITTS moved that it be read. It was folly to attempt to smother such a matter.

The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. PITTS' motion.

When Mr. JASPER's name was called he desired to make an explanation. He was a member of the Committee of Investigation. If the House did not have confidence in that committee he hoped they would discharge it at once. For one, he was opposed to giving currency to further sensational rumors. The Committee had already made some progress in the investigation, and as yet had found nothing implicating in any way any member of this House. If there was anything to be revealed let it come before that Committee, and not be brought in here to be sent broadcast for sensational effect. He should vote against the reading of the paper. A large number of members, who had voted in the affirmative, changed to the negative after this explanation. The motion to have the paper read was then adopted by 64 to 50.

The following is the paper:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, ALBANY, April 9, 1868.

To the Honorable, the Speaker of the Assembly:

I, ELIJAH M. K. GLENN, upon the sanctity of my official oath, charge: That ALEXANDER FREAR, a member of this House, in conjunction with MARK M. LEWIS, on the 27th day of March, 1868, by the offer to me of $500, did attempt to influence my vote as a member of this House, upon the adoption of the report from the Committee on Railroads adverse to the act entitled "An Act in addition to the acts concerning the Erie Railway Company," in violation of the official oath of said ALEXANDER FREAR, and the statute in such case made and provided. I therefore ask that Mr. FREAR be relieved from serving upon the Committee appointed to investigate my charges, and that another member be substituted.

The SPEAKER said Mr. FREAR had requested him to say that there was no truth in the charges, and that he demanded a thorough investigation, and that he had resigned his position on the Committee.

Mr. PITTS moved that the resignation of Mr. FREAR be accepted, and that Mr. GLENN's communication be referred to the Investigating Committee.

Mr. GLENN said the object of the paper was to secure the resignation of Mr. FREAR from the Committee. That had been accomplished, and that was all he desired.

Mr. JACOBS said Mr. GLENN had heretofore made charges against the House and then ran away. Now he returns with a fresh budget. His object doubtless was to secure delay. Next he may come here with charges against some other member of that Committe for sensational effect. It was time the matter was settled in a manner that would be just to all concerned. He moved the following substitute:

Resolved, That the communication be referred to the Committee on Investigation to report forthwith whether any action on the part of the House in relation to any member of said Committee is necessary.

Mr. PITTS thought the course of Mr. FREAR entirely proper. He had promptly resigned from the Committee, and demanded an investigation. This was right. If the charges were untrue, so much the worse for Mr. GLENN, and so much the better for Mr. FREAR. Mr. GLENN was responsible, and the House would so hold him, let the result be what it might.

Mr. GLENN retired from the Assembly Chamber.

Mr. BENTLY said that it was not direct against FREAR; it claims that he had acted in conjunction with MARK M. LEWIS, a person of Jewish nationality, who had been hanging about the purlieus of the Capitol. GLENN did not say that FREAR had attempted to bribe him; it was LEWIS who had done it. He did not believe in giving GLENN an opportunity to blacken at will the character of any member of this House that he may feel disposed to injure. Mr. JACOBS' substitute was then adopted.

As a special order, the Metropolitan Excise bill was taken up in the Committee of the Whole, and it was ordered to a third reading without amendment.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed by vote—68 to 41.

The House then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize towns on the line of the road to aid in the construction of the Southern Central Railroad.

To amend the charter of the American Bureau of Mines.

To incorporate the Oswego Water-works Company.

For the improvement of lands in and about Wallabout Bay.

Adjourned.

Why is PHALON's celebrated new perfume, "Flor de Mayo," like a candle? Because the oftener you snuff it the better you like it. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Starr & Marcus,
No. 22 John-st., up stairs,
continue to make a specialty of the
GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SOLID SILVERWARE,
embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by (U. S. MINT ASSAY) every piece bearing their trade-mark, thus:

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING, DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

Taylor's Saloon,
NO. 555 BROADWAY.
HOT-HOUSE STRAWBERRIES
AND CUCUMBERS FOR SALE.

Cause and Effects.

If Hoff's Malt Extract Health Beverage proves its great value as a dietetic, nourishing and healing remedy, by its enormous consumption throughout the world during the past eighteen years;

If the scientific bodies of all civilized countries have united in its praise, and bestowed upon its originator many medals and diplomas;

Then we feel certain that the Consumptive uses it with confidence, that the weak and invalid take it as the best tonic and as a constant drink, and that people affected with Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Foul Stomach, Debility; further, with Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness, try it, and find the same benefit by using it as thousands have proclaimed. It is, indeed, a health-giving and health-sustaining drink and remedy.

Sold by druggists and grocers and by the agents, HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT Depot, No. 542 Broadway.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Brooks & Sons. Boots.
Calf Sewed Gaiters, $5.
Calf Sewed Boots, $6 50 and $7 50.
LORIN BROOKS & SONS,
No. 434 Broadway, corner of Howard-st.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

A Sign of Devils.

Folks never get tired of looking at old nick, and Dr. WOLCOTT, of Pain Paint renown, has just issued a new show card that gives a sufficient display of devils to satisfy the most fastidious. At every drug store where displayed, may be seen a crowd of gazers reading the names of the different devils, and classifying the various demons. The whole design is well executed, and cannot fail of producing comment and sensation. Pain Paint is certainly worthy of the best display, and Dr. WOLCOTT is master of the situation, and shows it up with telling effect.

People know that Pain Paint will remove pain without leaving a smart or stain, and that it is 100 years ahead of the Burning Linaments composed of Cayenne Pepper and Turpentine, and that all can prove it free at No. 170 Chatham-square, N. Y., and No. 583 Broadway.

Colgate & Co.'s
LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of ECONOMICAL and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Ladies, if you wish Boots and Shoes, handsome in style, excellent in quality and moderate in price, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Money deposited now in the Third-av. Savings Bank will draw interest from April 1. 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway—Wedding Cards, the most elegant in the City, French Note Paper, &c.

MARRIED.

COYER—PLACE.—On Monday evening, April 6, by Rev. J. B. Brackett, DANIEL COYER, Jr., to MARIA L., daughter of the late Smith Place. No cards.

DOUGHTY—DELLA TORRE.—On Wednesday evening, April 8, by Rev. Halsey W. Knapp, DARIUS M. DOUGHTY to IDA, daughter of Joseph Della Torre.

LYON—BRESLIN.—On Thursday, April 9, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, Mr. L. HOWARD LYON, of Lyon's Falls, N. N., to Miss ELLA ESTELLE BRESLIN, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ Cincinnati and St. Louis papers please copy.

SECOR—AMERY.—On Thursday, April 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., NELSON SECOR to MAGGIE, second daughter of James Amery, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—Suddenly, on Monday, April 6, Capt. S. H. ACKERMAN, aged 65 years.

The funeral services will be held at the late residence of the deceased, No. 37 7th-st., on Friday, the 10th inst., at 12 M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment by the 2½ P. M. train.

ASHMEAD.—On Tuesday, April 7, at Clinton-place, N. J., JOHN W. ASHMEAD, Esq., formerly of Philadelphia, in the 62d year of his age.

The remains will be taken to the Woodland Cemetery, Philadelphia, for interment.

BATCHELDER.—On Wednesday, April 8, JOHN P. BATCHELDER, M. D., in the 83d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, with the medical profession generally, are invited to attend his funeral at the Mercer-st. Church, near 8th-st., on Friday next at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

☞ The Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine are requested to assemble in the lecture-room, in the rear of the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, in Greene-st., between Waverley-place and Clinton-place, on Friday, April 10, at 12½ P. M., to attend the funeral of their late President, Dr. J. P. BATCHELDER. ALFRED C. POST, President.

E. H. JONES, Secretary.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, April 8, ELIZABETH BROWN, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grand-sons-in-law, E. W. Simonds and F. C. Barlow, are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 10th inst., from the house of her son-in-law, John S. Norris, Blauveltville, Rockland County, N. Y. Northern New-Jersey train leaves Jersey City at 1:22 P. M., and returns at 8 P. M.

CUSHING.—On Tuesday, April 7, at the residence of Dr. Laidlaw, Hudson City, N. J., SOPHIA M., wife of Geo. W. B. Cushing.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral in Tarrytown, N. Y., on Friday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., returning at 4:08 P. M.

DOWNS.—On Wednesday, April 8, MARGARET E., wife of Samuel Downs, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 75 Perry-st., on Friday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

DEAN.—Suddenly, of scarlet fever, on Wednesday, April 8, LIZZIE, daughter of John, Jr., and Elizabeth Dean, aged 7 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, East 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

ENDERBY.—On Thursday, April 2, after a short but severe illness, WILLIAM ENDERBY, aged 36 years, son of Aaron and Jane Enderby, of Williamsburg, L. I.

The remains were interred in Hilldale Cemetery, Allegheny, Penn.

HALL.—At his residence, near New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, April 9, after a lingering illness, JOHN G. HALL, Esq., aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 11th inst., at Christ Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., at 5 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HARRINGTON.—At Farmington, Ill., on Sunday, April 5, HORACE HARRINGTON, of Brooklyn, aged 24 years.

HUBBELL.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, of scarlet fever, EDITH ALIDA, daughter of Charles Wolcott and Serena Hubbell, in the 4th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from No. 1 Hanover-place, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 3 P. M.

LUNDY.—At Newburg, on Tuesday, April 7, Rev. FRANCIS JAMES LUNDY, D. C. L., in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Newburg, on Saturday, April 11, at 11½ A. M. Carriages will be in attendance to meet the Hudson River Railroad train leaving New-York at 8 A. M.

LEADBEATER.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, April 8, EDWARD H. LEADBEATER, late of this City.

McDONALD.—At St. Luke's Home, on Thursday, April 9, Mrs. HELIA McDONALD, aged 78 years and 2 months.

The funeral service will take place at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., this day, (Friday,) the 10th inst., at 12½ o'clock.

MORAND.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, April 8, GEORGE A., son of Augustus Morand, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 3½ P. M.

MILLS.—On Wednesday, April 8, of scarlet fever, GEORGE S. PHILLIPS, youngest son of Egbert and Mary A. Mills, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 121 West 39th-st., this day, (Friday,) the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Smithtown, L. I., for interment.

POLHAMUS.—On Wednesday, April 8, MARIA S. POLHAMUS, beloved wife of Thomas Polhamus, and daughter of Thomas and Sarah Earle, aged 20 years, 10 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 398 Hudson-st., on Saturday, April 11, at 1 o'clock.

RICHARDS.—On Wednesday, April 8, of consumption, ALFRED B., son of James and Henrietta Richards, in his 31st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 151 Perry-st., on Friday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 8, MARY WYATT, youngest daughter of the late Walter J. Smith, formerly of Ellsworth, Me., in the 21st year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of Mr. T. I. James, De Kalb-av., five doors east of Kent-av., this day, (Friday,) the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Remains will be taken to Ellsworth.

SUYDAM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, April 8, HENRY SUYDAM, Sr., in the 90th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 24 Garden-st., on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS.—On Thursday, April 9, at the residence of her son-in-law, James S. Smith, No. 6 Portland-av., Brooklyn, ELIZABETH THOMAS, relict of the late Stephen H. Thomas, aged 79 years and 9 days.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Greene and Clermont avs., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M. Saturday, the 11th inst.

THOMAS.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, April 9, FREDERICK S. THOMAS, aged 81 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VLIET.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 8, in the 86th year of his age, SIMON VLIET.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 315 Hudson-st., this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken for interment to Lebanon, N. J., via New-Jersey Central Railroad, on Friday morning in the 8:30 train.

OFFICIAL—[No. 204.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, No. 4 CENTRE-STREET,
New-York, April 6, 1868.

The body of an unknown man was found at the corner of Mott and Chatham streets, Saturday evening, April 4, about six o'clock, by an officer of the Sixth Precinct. Removed to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, an inquest held, and body sent to the Morgue for identification. Description: Height, five feet eight inches, slight build, spare features, no front teeth, and apparently sixty years of age, grayish eyes, gray hair, and long gray goatee. Dressed as follows: Gray woolen undershirts, cotton socks, shoes, dark woolen pants, blue hickory overshirt, dark cloth vest, black cloth frock coat.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office. PATRICK H. KEENAN, Coroner.

WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.—These Pills are composed of various roots, including Podophlin, or concentrated mandrake, the compound having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue-pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all bilious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts which are the cause of bilious affections in general.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills expel Ascarides, or Seat-Worms, which are so troublesome to many persons, producing Piles, Fistula, Dysentery, and other painful disorders.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills cure Sick Headache and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases when a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Patients can consult Dr. SCHENCK professionally at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge: but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, $5. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

CAUTION.—IN OUR CHANGEABLE CLIMATE coughs, colds, and diseases of the throat, lungs and chest, will always prevail. Cruel consumption will claim its victims. These diseases, if attended to in time, can be arrested and cured. The remedy is DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS and SILVER-WARE, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

REMOVAL.
COMPOSITE IRON WORKS.
HUTCHINSON & CO.,
(Formerly Hutchinson & Wickersham.)
OFFICE and SAMPLES removed to
No. 95 PRINCE-ST., near Broadway, New-York.

PLANCHETT BOARDS
At KIRBY & CO.'S,
NO. 633 BROADWAY.

STEELE'S FEATHER DUSTERS,
300 varieties, for stores, hotels and dwellings, at all prices, wholesale and retail.
STEELE & CO., No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 3d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

BARTLETT MACHINE AND NEEDLE Depot, No. 569 Broadway. Needles for all machines.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. R. R.

A GREAT SENSATION—A GOOD SENSATION!
PAIN CURED IN AN INSTANT.

In 1847, the great grand principle of stopping the most excruciating pain in an instant, without employing such dangerous agents as Chloroform, Opium, Morphine, Aconitine, Ether, &c., was first made known in RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

This remedy accomplished this wonderful and delightful desideratum in all cases of external and internal pain. In an instant it afforded relief the moment it was applied to the parts of the body where inflammation or pain existed—it at once relieved the patient of the most violent and excruciating pangs and throbs of pain, and imparted the delightful sensation of ease and comfort.

Every kind of pain, whether Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Pains in the Chest, Side, Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Spine, Legs, Arms, Feet, one application was sufficient to kill and exterminate the pain.

Taken internally, 20 drops to a teaspoonful would cure and will cure, Asiatic Cholera, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Bilious Colic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Cramps, Spasms, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and every pain that may exist in the inside of man, woman or child. This was RADWAY'S READY RELIEF of 1847, and is RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, greatly improved, in 1868.

We then started it in its mission of relieving the infirm, pain-stricken, sick, distressed and crippled of all nations throughout the world, and now to-day it is used, patronized and revered as a household necessity, in the palaces of Sultans, Emperors, Kaimos, Kings, High Priests, Nobles, as well as in the cottages of the laboring classes of every nation on the face of the earth.

In every war that has taken place within the last twenty years, this remedy has been used as a preventive of malarious and infectious diseases—as well as a cure for wounds, stiff joints, bruises, accidents, and to relieve the soldiers from pain. Letters from army surgeons and distinguished Generals and soldiers in our late war are on file, certifying to the wonderful services of the RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. It will prevent all against attacks of the worst diseases that prevail, as plagues or epidemics, and to those who are seized will at once check the disease and cure the patients, sometimes with and at others without remedial assistance. This is Radway's Ready Relief. Persons afflicted with external pains, or rheumatism, neuralgia, tooth-ache, cramps, spasms, &c., bathe the parts affected, either by rubbing with the hands or with a sponge dipped in the Relief, and pain will cease to exist.

The miserable stuffs scented with the Oil of Cassia or Peppermint, and sold under the names of *paint*, &c., are nothing but weak imitations of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, sent forth to the world under our old advertisements of 1847, &c. They are but imitations, and will die out in a few months. Their makers, nothing but a set of vagrants, street-hawkers and camp-followers of side-shows to circuses, after the fashion of the "Four Cent Man," knowing as much, or rather little, about medicine as Barnum's "What is It?" The doggerel advertisements, they pay hungry Bohemians to write for them. The existence of these miserable imitations of the great and good Ready Relief of Dr. Radway will be brief; old patrons of Radway's Ready Relief are daily coming back, and so it will ever be—Radway's Ready Relief will ever stand the first, the best, the cheapest and quickest remedy for the instant cure of pain in the world.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is sold for 50 cents, in bottles holding three times as much as any 25 cent bottle of any other remedy for the same purpose—and as much as $1 of the Pain Killers. One bottle will hold out longer and do more good than half a dozen bottles of any other remedy. Sold by Druggists everywhere at 50 cents per bottle, and at No. 87 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

"SILVER TRUMPETS OF ST. PETER'S,"

With "Harmony in the Dome," as performed at Rome on Easter days, 60c.; "Trumpet's March," 40c.; "Wiener Bon Bons," the waltzes of the season, by Strauss, 40c., mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.; branch, 208 Bowery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

KRUMMACHER'S DAVID, KING OF ISRAEL. David, the King of Israel; a Portrait drawn from Bible History and the Book of Psalms. By FREDERICK WILLIAM KRUMMACHER, D. D., author of "Elijah the Tishbite," &c. Translated under the express sanction of the author by Rev. M. G. EASTON, M. A. With a Letter from Dr. Krummacher to his American readers, and a Portrait. 12mo., cloth, $1 75.

In such a field, Dr. Krummacher's well-known powers of description, his chaste fancy, his well-balanced judgment and enlightened piety were sure to find full scope; nor have our anticipations been disappointed. In these pages David passes before us in the various phases of his character as shepherd, psalmist, warrior and monarch. There is no attempt at originality of view, no prosy solution of difficulties, no controversial sparring; the narrative flows on like a well-told story, and the art of the writer lies in the apt selection of salient points, and in the naturalness of his reflections.—*British and Foreign Evangelical Review.*

A lifelike picture of the prophet-king and his times.—*Evangelical Christendom.*

A lifelike portrait of one who has ever been an object of deep interest to Christians.—*Glasgow Herald.*

The story of the shepherd-king it tells in a very fascinating manner, and moralizes upon it in a way that combines both the pleasant and the profitable. Mr. Easton has succeeded in rendering his author into such transparent language as leads one to think of Krummacher rather than the translator, and this is just as it ought to be.—*Reformed Pres. Magazine.*

II.

CHARLOTTE'S INHERITANCE. A Novel. By Miss M. E. BRADDON, author of "Aurora Floyd," "John Marchmont's Legacy," &c. The Sequel to "Birds of Prey." 8vo., paper, 50 cents.

It really seems as if Miss Braddon wrote better the more she produced. Those who read her earlier stories and who may read "Charlotte's Inheritance," will not fail to mark a great improvement. The authoress writes with more freedom, and what is more, she writes with more knowledge.... "Charlotte's Inheritance" sparkles with good things, and the current of the story flows on with a strong, steady rush which carries the reader along, not merely without fatigue, but with positive exhilaration.—*London Morning Star.*

We hardly know where to look for another example of such exuberant spirit, such scrupulous taste, such neat and epigrammatic finish exhibited in a work, the magnitude of which must have made it obviously laborious to any writer less gifted with a genius for story-telling. ....While Miss Braddon's fount of fancy is as abundant, as pure and as sparkling as ever, her literary execution, the packing and trimming, as it were, of her chapters, is carried in each succeeding novel to a higher degree of nicety and art. In this book every chapter has the crispness of an epigram, while the continuity is so unbroken and engaging that the story once begun cannot be laid aside.—*London Leader.*

III.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; or, Hand-Book of Travel Talk for Travellers and Schools. Being a Guide to Conversations in English, French, German, and Italian, on a new and Improved Method. Intended to accompany "Harper's Hand-Book for Travellers." By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, Author of "Harper's Hand-Book." Assisted by Professors of Heidelberg University. With concise and explicit Rules for the Pronunciation of the different Languages. Square 4to Flexible Cloth, $1 50.

IV.

Nos. XXV to XXVIII OF HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. Edited by A. H. GUERNSEY and H. M. ALDEN. Nos. 25, 26, 27, and 28 just ready. Price 30 cents each.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

NOTICE TO BOOKSELLERS.—THE UNdersigned will sell on SPECIAL terms, for cash, during the Spring trade-sales, works on PHRENOLOGY, ANATOMY, PHONOGRAPHY, HYDROPATHY, HYGIENE, PHYSIOGNOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATION, &c. Recent Publications—Oratory, Sacred and Secular, $1 50; Life in the West, $2; History of a Mouthful of Bread, $2. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

FREDRIKA BREMER.

MESSRS. HURD & HOUGHTON
Will publish on SATURDAY, April 11,
LIFE, LETTERS AND POSTHUMOUS WORKS
OF
FREDRIKA BREMER.
Edited by her sister, CHARLOTTE BREMER.
In 1 volume, Crown 8vo, $2.

"We have only room now to say that this book, edited by a surviving sister, will receive a cordial welcome in our community, however minute and trivial the details which a naturally hoarding affection has preserved. Besides the friends she won in personal intercourse, Miss Bremer made friends of her readers from the domestic character of her most charming novels. All, therefore will feel a sympathy in whatever interested her warm heart, and have a desire to know as much as possible of her nature and character, and the particulars of her home life, as well as the story of her travels. The memoir tells with attractive simplicity and frankness of the joys of the girl, and the struggles, inward and outward, of the woman.

The sketches and poems will be acceptable, as everything from her pen has been."—*Boston Transcript.*

READY TO-DAY,
SHELTERN,
A NOVEL.
BY CHRISTOPHER CONINGSBY.

This work is not of the sensational school; but, for exquisite delineation of scenery, skillful grouping of incident, vivacity of dialogue, finish and purity of style, interest of narrative, and high moral tone, is unsurpassed by any work of fiction of the day.
12mo, English muslin, $1 50.

Orders from the trade solicited.
BLELOCK & CO., Publishers,
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FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
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SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

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BANKERS
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&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, April 8, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 30 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and PAY 10c. DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
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AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.
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Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
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WM. FISHER & SONS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BALTIMORE,
Deal specially in VIRGINIA REGISTERED and all SOUTHERN SECURITIES. Refer to
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JAY COOKE & CO.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

The title of the ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD having been confirmed by both branches of the Legislature, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the road will now go rapidly forward: 45 miles of the new part will be running next August, and the balance during the early part of the next year, so that a continuous route will be opened in about one year to Mobile and New-Orleans. The old part of the road (91 miles) earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt; the entire proceeds of this issue being expended on the extension adds to the security. Pamphlets and particulars can be had at the office of the Company. The Bonds will be sold until the 10th April at the low price of 82½.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President,
No. 43 Wall-st.

FOR SALE,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTRY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. N. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

$10,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE Canal Bank, this day, a package made up for the "Southern Express Company," addressed M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($50,000) in Legal-tender Notes of $1,000 each, all of letter C, and dated March 10, 1862, and numbered as follows: 2,775, 3,119, 3,515, 3,907, 4,047, 4,567, 5,227, 5,363, 6,727, 7,225, 8,059, 8,591, 8,933, 10,015, 10,203, 10,219, 11,403, 12,019, 12,147, 13,619, 13,903, 24,235, 15,211, 16,543, 16,731, 16,847, 18,043, 19,130, 19,195, 23,135, 23,745, 25,559, 26,323, 28,415, 28,487, 30,223, 30,463, 31,879, 34,511, 37,829, 38,339, 38,747, 39,307, 39,343, 40,059, 40,619, 40,831, 41,851, 41,559, 45,561. The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the thief. Apply to M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 29 William-st., New-York, or CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier, Canal Bank, New-Orleans.
NEW-ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer book will be closed from the morning of the 4th until the morning of the 13th day of May next.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
CAMDEN, N. J., March 30, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in the City of Camden, in the West Jersey Railroad office, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
Secretary C. & A. R. R. & Tr. Co.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, N. S., No. 43 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, the 13th inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and remain open one hour. The transfer-book will be closed from the 3d to the 13th inst., both inclusive.
D. B. KEELER, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY,
No 35 Bond-st., Brooklyn, April 8, 1868.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the hotel of Howard Pearsall, in the village of Jamaica, on SATURDAY, the 2d day of May next. Polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT STEELE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office on TUESDAY, April 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon. By order of the Board,
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1868.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at the office of the Company, corner Greenwich and Fulton sts., on Tuesday, April 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.,
No. 149 BROADWAY, N. W. CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 14, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

LOST—NOTE OF GARRETT, YOUNG, SCOTT & CO. for $2,461 32, dated Sept. 1, 1867, and due March 4, 1868.

All persons are notified not to purchase said note, payment having been stopped.
ODELL & PECK,
No. 4 Jauncey-court, (No. 39 Wall-st.)

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Springfield and Deep Run Coal M. & M. Co. will be held at their office No. 17 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY the 16th, 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
P. P. DICKINSON, President.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

CAUTION.—STOLEN FROM THE OFFICE OF FITZGERALD & MOALE, Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, April 4, $4,000 New-York and Erie third mortgage bonds, Nos. 5,938, 5,328, 1,606 and 1,491, $1,000 each. Also $1,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad second mortgage bond, No. 314.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Benton Gold Mining Company, for the choice of Trustees, and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, April 13, 1868, at 12 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

CROTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 180 Broadway.—An election of directors will be held at this office, TUESDAY, April 21, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.
P. STILLMAN, President.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	112	112½	5-20 C. '67	107⅞	108
Coupon, '81	112	112½	10-40 Registered	102	102¼
5-20 Regist'd '62	104½	104¾	10-40 Coupon	102	102¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	111½	111¾	Gold	138⅝	138¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	109½	109¾	June 7.30	106⅞	106⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	109¾	109⅞	July 7.30	106⅝	106¾
5-20 C. '65, Jan and July	107½	107¾			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

FOR SALE,
ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. DUE 1887. SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST COUPONS, JANUARY AND JULY, AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT THE CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT ALL SECURITIES ISSUED FOR WATER PURPOSES IN LARGE CITIES HAVE PROVED TO BE THE SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 135 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 6TH day of April, 1868, the following gentlemen were elected directors of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

GEO. C. COLLINS,
DANFORD N. BARNEY,
LUCIUS HOPKINS,
THOS. MESSENGER,
WM. H. MELLEN,
HOMER MORGAN,
LEVI P. STONE,
WARD A. WORK,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM,
CHAS. A. BULKLEY,
GEO. D. MORGAN,
OLIVER E. WOOD,
ALFRED S. BARNES,
GEO. BLISS,
LEVI P. MORTON,
CURTIS NOBLE,
JOHN B. HUTCHINSON,
CHAS. P. BALDWIN,
AMOS T. DWIGHT,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,
JESSE HOYT,
WM. STURGIS,
CHAS. J. MARTIN,
JOHN R. FORD,
GEO. T. STEDMAN,
SIDNEY MASON,
A. F. WILLMARTH,
F. H. COSSITT,
WM. R. FOSDICK,
DAVID I. BOYD,
LEWIS ROBERTS,
A. J. WILLS,
WM. H. TOWNSEND,
P. C. VAN SCHAICK,
THOS. T. BUCKLEY,
OLIVER S. CARTER,
HENRY M. TABER,
GEO. W. PARSONS,
BENJ. TOMES,
JOHN M. PLATT,
EDWD. A. QUINTARD,
WM. C. FOWLER,
D. A. HEALD,
AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE,
PHILIP D. ARMOUR.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, CHAS. J. MARTIN was reelected President; A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President, and D. A. HEALD was elected Second Vice-President.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,836,165 33
Indebtedness of Directors	$11,865 73	
Banking-House		48,000 00
Current expenses		6,761 89
Cash items, including revenue stamps, as per schedule		136,152 95
Due from National Banks		66,246 18
Due from other Banks and Bankers		714 96
United States Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure circulating notes		150,000 00
United States Bonds and Securities on hand		26,400 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, as per schedule		53,000 00
Specie		23,970 72
Fractional currency		1,243 00
Legal-tender notes		286,956 00
Compound-interest notes		12,010 00
Three per cent. certificates		10,000 00
Total		$2,481,281 63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$422,700 00
Surplus fund		242,662 30
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$134,975 00	
Less amount on hand	1,035 00	133,940 00
Individual deposits		1,635,262 95
State Bank circulation outstanding		5,315 00
Discount		19,243 32
Interest		2,598 20
Profit and loss		2,036 76
Dividends unpaid		1,522 50
Total		$2,481,281 63

I, JACOB CAMPBELL, President of the Pacific National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. CAMPBELL, President.

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 8th day of April, 1868.
EDWARD J. HALL,
Notary Public City and County of New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ALL DEPOSITS
Made on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal street. Open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. Interest payable in July or January.
Bank books in English, German and French.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.
DEPOSITS MADE on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.
Deposits of $1 received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1. Assets, $4,711,998 98.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. JOHN McLEAN, Pres.
T. S. ARMOUR, Sec.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG,
Corner Broadway and 1st-st.
Deposits made on or before the 20th draw interest from April 1. Six per cent. allowed from $5 to $5,000, free of tax.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., between 125th and 126th sts., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made previous to the 20th draw interest from 1st of April. Six per cent. interest free from Government tax allowed on deposits from $5 to $2,000.
THO. B. TAPPEN, President,
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.
LEVI ADAMS,
R. MAPLESDEN, } Vice-Presidents.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st. INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX. Deposits made before April 21 draw interest from April 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, March 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 17) of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 31st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M. and reopen the 16th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on 7th inst.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for refurnishing the assembly room of Grammar School No. 51, on 44th-st., in said Ward.

Specifications of the furniture required can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
W. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN M. HELCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
A. H. UNDERHILL,
Board of Trustees of the 22d Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. STEPHEN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The congregation having been kindly invited to celebrate EASTER, at Trinity Chapel, there will be no service at their hall.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. S., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, THE ELEGANT brown-stone house, No. 528 5th-av., corner of 44th-st., 28.4x84; lot 125 feet; with stable on 44th-st.; both house and stable are equal if not superior to any heretofore built in this City. For permits inquire of JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 522 5th-av., from 8 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE Hudson, a first-rate house, newly furnished, in complete order and repair, with all the modern conveniences; stable, carriage-house and fences entirely new; terms will be made liberal. Apply to
P. O. STRANG, No. 37 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, 22.8x56 and 98.9, built by day's work for the owner; superior plumbing, &c.; No. 311 West 33d-st.; $28,000; cheapest house in the City.
EDMUND H. MARTINE,
6th-av., corner 32d-st.

FOR SALE IN WEST 23D-ST., NEAR 8th-av., a beautiful first-class three-story French roof house, 20 feet front, and well arranged and in fine order; with the new carpets. Lot 145 feet, with rear entrance for stable in 22d-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO MECHANICS AND BUILDERS.—FOR Sale in West 23d-st., near 10th-av., a large and substantially-built four-story brick building, used as a carpenter-shop, with lease of ground, 5x98.9, three years, at $850, and renewal at 4 per cent.; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS EXTRA WELL-BUILT brown-stone high-stoop house, 21.6; all modern improvements; thorough order; $21,000, if sold immediately. Apply to owner on premises, No. 225 49th st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In East 34th-st., near Lexington-av.; a very handsome and complete three-story high-stoop house, about 21 by 50 feet. Apply from 9 to 1 P. M., to R. A. WATKINSON, No. 159 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SUPERIOR-BUILT BROWN-stone houses on Park-av., between 36th and 37th sts., 25x65, lots 105 feet deep. Also, one smaller house between 37th and 38th sts. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, pleasantly located on East 22d-st. near 4th-av., three-story, basement, high-stoop, with modern improvements; in good order; price $17,500; terms favorable. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3.

$12,000—TERMS TO SUIT—POSSESSION; four-story, E. B., brick, 13 rooms, every improvement, first-class order. Apply on premises No. 58 East 41st-st., between 4th and Madison ave.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY AND English basement house, No. 39 East 53d-st., near Madison-av. Apply to Mr. WELLS, No. 41 Liberty-st., second floor.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, on West 22d-st., near 7th-av., will be sold, completely and elegantly furnished, for $25,000, on immediate application to ISAAC HONIG, 25 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.,
offer for sale at Greenville, Bergen Point, Roselle, Westfield, Plainfield, Somerville, Whitehouse, and at all points on the line of the
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
houses, lots, country seats and farms. We offer no property that we have not thoroughly examined. Descriptive lists just issued, complete with time-tables, maps, and detailed descriptions of the towns and villages and the property we are offering for sale.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Distant from City one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and by steamboat.

Four new built frame houses, with fifty to seventy lots each; delightfully located in select neighborhood, near to and overlooking the waters of Long Island Sound. Free from musketoes; perfectly healthy; and offered for sale on very easy terms.

Also two houses directly on the shore, and overlooking the Sound for miles.

Altogether one of the most delightful places on the Sound. All the houses within ten minutes of two depots, eight churches, and good schools.

Grocers and marketmen come to the premises daily.

The great improvements now being made on the New-Haven Railway, securing at an early day the best road and cars in the United States, avoiding all ferries, makes this property worthy of especial attention. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

SPECIAL.—WE ARE INSTRUCTED TO SELL A country-seat in New-Jersey, of 32 acres. Buildings consist of a fine dwelling-house, erected by a professional builder for his own use, with parlor, dining-room, kitchen, milk-room, vestibule and large rear hall on first floor; five chambers, with closets and bath-room, on second floor; with attic and five-story tower; a carriage-house, wash-house, barn, cow-house, hennery, farmer's house, pighouse and corn crib; between 300 and 400 fruit trees of the best varieties of apples, pears, cherries, plums and peaches, beside grape vines, small fruits, and evergreen and forest shade trees; two wells, two cisterns, and cellar under the whole main building; all in excellent order; about one-and-a-half miles from Millburn depot on the Morris and Essex Railroad. Price $15,500. MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

NEWARK, N. J.—CONVENIENT TO MARKET-st. and Chestnut-st. depots, new French slate-roof house, containing 12 rooms, finished in best manner, hot and cold water, bath room, water closet, gas pipes, furnace; three-fourths of an acre of land; 70 feet front on a fine avenue; neighborhood first class; price, $11,500.

Also, a fine new double cottage, containing 12 rooms, complete; large fine grounds, splendid fruit and shrubbery of all kinds, 1½ acres of land fronting on two beautiful avenues; price, $11,500.

Also, a double cottage, 11 rooms, water and furnace; large barn and carriage house; 1 acre of land; fine fruit and shrubbery of all kinds; 15 minutes from Broad-st. depot; price, $7,500. Terms in each case very easy.
MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE, IN A DELIGHTFUL location, rapidly improving, within eight minutes' walk of station, an entirely new and thoroughly built high basement, two-story and French-roof attic house; lot 28x106 to an alley; house 21.6x38.6; dining-room, kitchen, laundry and cellar on ground floor; parlors, hall, with closets, on main floor; four rooms, bath-room and closet on the second floor; two rooms and large finished garret in attic; marble mantels and wash-basins with hot and cold water and gas throughout. A most desirable genteel home for a small family, being 45 minutes' only from Wall-st.; $8,500, $5,000 of which may remain. Apply only to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., TEN acres of wood and, very desirable as building sites. The property lies on the rise of ground between Bloomfield and Montclair, near the High Bridge station, and along and above the ravine through which the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad passes. Near churches, schools, and all social privileges, it is yet retired and rural. The land is all good and underlaid with New-Jersey sandstone, and well wooded. The most of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars see Rev. J. WARD, at Bloomfield, or L. REDFIELD, No. 207 Duane-st.

FARMS FOR SALE—NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J., on Hackensack River, about ½ mile from the upper bridge and ¾ mile from the depot; this farm consists of 73 acres with several beautiful building sites; it is now principally set in grass and well adapted for a milk or dairy farm; there is a good comfortable dwelling-house with 7 rooms, also a gardener's house with 4 rooms, an excellent brick dairy and icehouse; two very large barns and three cattle-sheds with stabling for four horses and thirty head of cattle. For particulars inquire of SAMUEL MUNN, No. 122 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HUNTER'S ISLAND, containing 200 acres of land in fine order, with the splendid stone mansion, 100 feet front, handsomely furnished; also, the necessary outbuildings, including, granery, hot houses, &c., requisite for a gentleman's residence, and having a view of the Sound and country for 20 miles around; connected by a causeway of 4.0 feet from the Pelham Road, situate 16 miles from the City Hall. For terms, apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

$100 PER ACRE IF PURCHASED this week, for a farm, cheap at $150 per acre. It contains an old-fashioned farm-house, filled in with brick, two barns and hay-barracks, and other outbuildings; said farm contains 118 acres, situated within 2½ miles of Rahway Railroad depot, with 20 trains per day; soil good, and plenty of fruit; over 300 apple trees of choicest grafts in bearing; within 15 minutes' ride of cars or steamboat; a rare chance for an excellent investment. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J., and N. Y. *Herald* Building.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, at the junction of the Little Clove and Richmond Turnpike roads, 2½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, a beautiful place of 12½ acres; thoroughly underdrained, with an abundance of evergreen and fruit trees, vegetable garden, grapery, &c. The house (known as Clove Cottage) is built of brick, contains 13 rooms, is on high ground, and commands a beautiful valley view; gardener's cottage, stable, &c.; will be sold very low. Apply to WM. HEITZEL, No. 312 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., ONE HOUR from Wall-st., the late residence of the subscriber, on Newark-av., most desirable location in the place; four and quarter acres; house of fourteen rooms, bath-room, water-closet, gas-pipes, stationary tubs, furnace, convenient stable and other outhouses; a complete place, ready for immediate occupation. Apply to E. A. SAXTON, No. 18 New-st., New-York, or MEEKER, Real Estate Agent, Elizabeth.

FOR SALE—AT RUTHERFORD PARK, NEW-Jersey, forty minutes from Chambers-st. by Erie Railroad; a handsome gothic cottage house, nine rooms; slate roof; with four and a half acres of land, well laid out and planted with rare shrubs and trees; greenhouse 12x56; grapery, 22x50; barn, &c., &c.; price $16,000. F. W. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NORWALK, CONN., A NEW first-class house, 35x45; lot 90x200; well stocked with fruit and shade trees; convenient to horse-cars, schools and churches; location unsurpassed; good barn on premises; price $11,000. Apply to A. H. BYINGTON, New-York *Sun* Office; H. W. LYON, No. 277 Hudson-st., New-York, or to EDWIN LYON, on premises.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, WITH NINE rooms, stable attached, and one acre of land, pleasantly situated, about one hour's ride by rail from the City; price only $3,500; terms easy; this is an excellent chance for a Summer residence for a family. Apply to T. W. STRONG, No. 599 Broadway, Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—PRICE $22,500; NO. 705 LEXINGTON-av., next to the northeast corner of 57th-st., the well built and finely finished first-class brown-stone house, with bay window extension on parlor floor; worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase for use or investment. Inquire of owner on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT GARRISONS—OPPOSITE WEST POINT—For sale, a beautifully situated house and five acres of land, three-fourths of a mile from the depot. Inquire of CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 777 Broadway, or of G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, at Garrisons.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, in a desirable location, five minutes from depot, house containing 11 rooms; has gas, hot air furnace, hot and cold baths, with a commodious carriage-house. Apply at No. 33 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST COSTLY AND elegant places on Staten Island; mansion large; outbuildings numerous; fruit abundant and in variety and perfection; 40 acres. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SOME NICE PLACES ON THE line of the New-Haven Railroad, between New-York and Stamford; some with water fronts and very cheap. SAUNDERS, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 21.

THREE NEW DWELLINGS FOR SALE, 20 minutes from 42d-st. by steam, at Morrisania. The best location in town. Terms very liberal. Inquire at No. 87 Bowery.

YONKERS.—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE, containing eleven rooms; ground, 150x150. For particulars address H., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale at Valley Station; five minutes' walk from depot; desirable location, well built, with fifteen rooms. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 6 Nassau-st., Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS—A HOUSE WITH four lots attached; within three minutes' walk of Glenwood depot; price $12,000. Apply to A. SMEDBERG, No. 48 Exchange-place.

AT RAHWAY, ONE HOUR BY RAIL—snug cottage house; lot 6 x132; fine garden; convenient to depot; only $3,500. JAQUES, 248 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES IN NEW-JERSEY TO LET.—A country seat at "Clinton Hill," Newark, N. J.; house is fully furnished, 14 rooms, 5 acres in garden, lawns, &c., cows, poultry, &c.; six months or a year; $250 per month for year, or $300 per month for six months. A large brick mansion at Somerville, N. J., furnished; four or six months; $125 per month for six months, or 150 per month for four months. An exceedingly genteel new house, in a most eligible location, in Newark, N. J., unfurnished; $1,000 per year. Do. do. in Rahway, $1,600 per year. Apply to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, "BRIGHTWOOD," the fine residence of Dr. J. G. Holland, at Springfield, Mass., for two years; house is commodious and arranged with modern conveniences; finely furnished; grounds extensive and beautiful; view of the Connecticut; outbuildings convenient; one of the most delightful country or suburban residences in New-England. Full particulars of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AN ELIGIBLE RESIDENCE at Westport, Conn. It is directly opposite the former mansion of the late R. H. Winslow, Esq.; there is a fine garden, coach-house, stable and outhouses, with about 3½ acres of ground tastefully laid out; hot and cold water in the bathroom. For particulars apply to S. A. PHILLIPS, Notary Public, Third National Bank, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

COUNTRY HOME TO RENT—A FURNISHED house in the village of Canandaigua (one night's ride from New-York) is now offered to rent; the house is thoroughly furnished throughout in a manner to meet the requirements of a gentleman's family. Apply for the remainder of this week to Mrs. HOLBERTON, at Coman House, Broadway and 28th-st., New-York, or to Mr. WILLIAM HEARD, No. 11 East 16th-st., New-York.

TO RENT—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, FRONTING on the Harlem River, the residence of the late H. W. T. Mali; extensive grounds, large furnished house with modern conveniences; barns, stables and carriage-house; garden well stocked with every variety of fruits; four miles north of Central Park, about a mile from Fordham depot on Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT—KATONAH'S Wood, adjoining the Jay homestead and Scheiffelin farm at Bedford, near Harlem Railroad; house of stone, position high, neighborhood singularly healthy; icehouse filled, outbuildings, garden and fruit, and 40 acres; rent very moderate to a good tenant. Apply by note or in person to H. G. CHAPMAN, No. 56 Wall-st., or Mr. JAY, No. 121 Madison-av.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO RENT—BETWEEN BLOOMINGDALE ROAD and Hudson River, six miles from City Hall, a large cottage-house, with every modern convenience, gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., carriage house, stable and other outbuildings, with three to seven acres of ground in garden, orchard and cow pasture, plenty of fruit and handsome shade; to rent furnished or unfurnished.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A NEAT FURNISHED dwelling; four minutes from depot; location fine; first-rate garden; plenty of all kinds of fruits; good barn; icehouse filled; contains eleven rooms besides bath-room; will be rented for three or four months to a genteel family only. Inquire of V. B. KING, Esq., No. 5 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished—A 3½-story frame dwelling, four lots and stable; house has modern improvements; eleven rooms; garden, fruit and shrubbery; beautiful location and healthy, situate at Wilton, Westchester County; terms reasonable. Apply to THOS. RAE, 3d-av., corner of 138th-st.

TO LET—AT BARRYTOWN STATION, ON THE Hudson, the large mansion of the late Robert Swift Livingston, known as Almont, with stable, coach and other outhouses; surrounded by a very extensive lawn, and affording one of the finest and most extended views on the river. Apply to EDWARD SCHELL, No. 644 Broadway, New-York City.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAMily, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within 10 or 15 minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to
M. HENNESSY, No. 7 East Baltic-st.

TO LET—A VERY CONVENIENTLY ARranged cottage-house, (10 rooms,) in a very healthy locality; three miles from Jersey City; only thirty minutes from New-York; a large vegetable garden, fruit and a grape arbor; rent $500. Apply at W. HENDERSON'S Intelligence office, No. 73 Nassau-st.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—A FURNISHed house containing 22 rooms, with 8 or 10 acres of land, and stable to accommodate ten horses; within ten minutes' ride of railroad station, and commanding a beautiful view of the river. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWTOWN, Long Island, suitable for a large family; very conveniently situated, and within easy access of New-York by two lines railroad; large garden, &c. Apply to
FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY FIRST-CLASS house No. 318 West 22d-st.; frescoed and gas fixtures throughout; two baths, three water closets, laundry, together with mirrors and cornices; will be painted, &c.; rent, $2,750. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIVE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, modern improvements, No. 140 East 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music; will be put in good condition. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT REDDING, Conn.; beautiful location, 32x54, with 15 rooms, garden, barn, grounds, two acres; $100 per month. Inquire of D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st., or F. B. FANTON, Danbury, Conn.

TO RENT—IN JERSEY CITY, A HIGHLY finished four-story house with all the modern improvements; located on West Hamilton-square. Inquire of JOHN B. COLES, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, HIGH stoop, all modern improvements; rent $2,000. Also, three-story high-stoop brick house, all improvements; rent $1,500. Also, brick house for $1,200. All in good location. Inquire of owner, No. 332 West 31st-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS THE large house No. 3 Washington-square, north; 28x98, lot 164 ft.; stable on the rear lot; in thorough order. For permits inquire of WILLIAM H. LEE, Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, AT FLUSHING, L. I., a furnished house, modern improvements, two acres ground, stable, carriage-house; fruit and shade trees; five minutes from depot. Apply to ROBERT S. BOWNE & CO., No. 7 Burling-slip.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, A DESIRABLE country seat, containing 13 acres of land, large house, stables, carriage-house, &c., garden, with all varieties of fruits; within a quarter of a mile of railroad. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE NO. 17 8TH-AV., OPPOSITE the Park, consisting of 16 rooms, lately painted; to be seen from 2 to 4 P. M.; the owner will be on the premises; or, inquire at 110 West 47th st., near 6th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Orange, 1½ miles from depot; contains 12 rooms; good barn and garden; very healthy. Apply to R. BOWNE, No. 65 Liberty-st.

FIFTH-AV.—TO LET, FURNISHED, HOUSE No. 294 5th-av.; completely furnished; to a private family only. Apply to G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—ON 33D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A FULL front house, elegantly furnished; contains all modern improvements and is in perfect order in every respect. FRAZIER, BROOKS & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH EIGHT lots, on West 14th and 15th sts., between 9th and 10th avs.; stable on 15th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR depot, via Northern Railroad, a good house, stable and large garden. Inquire of C. D. VAN WAGNER, No. 27 Water-st., or J. DEMOTT, Englewood.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, THE FINE THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop house, No. 51 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; rent moderate. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

STAMFORD.—TO LET, FURNISHED COTtage, nine rooms, carriage-house, &c., near the Sound; will let for the Summer or the year.
SAUNDERS, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 21.

A HOUSE TO LET—NO. 325 EAST 41ST-ST., near 2d-av., stone front, all improvements, three stories, high basement; owner on premises from 12 to 2 o'clock. Rent $1,500.

TO LET—AT DARIEN, CONN., NEAR THE Sound, a house and one acre of land, with every convenience for a family. Apply at No. 1 East 17th-st. Rent $500.

TO LET—AT MILLSTONE, N. J., FURNISHED country seat; eighteen rooms; garden, shade, fruit, ice and use of horses and carriages, if desired. Apply to T. & S., No. 44 Broad-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st.; also a stable with coach-house. Apply at the bank on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON 11TH-st., near 5th-av., house three rooms deep, fully and handsomely furnished. Apply at No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-FRONT houses Nos. 42 and 44 Bond-st., together or separately; also the stable in the rear. Apply at No. 42.

TO LET—NEAR 5TH-AV., IN 40TH-ST., A very large, elegant and finely-furnished house, at $3,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE basement house on 79th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO RENT—35TH-ST. THREE-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling; first-class; all improvements; rent $1,200. Inquire at No. 244 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—FLOORS AND SUITES OF ROOMS, from $25 to $50 monthly, with gas and water-closet on each floor. Apply to Messrs. COOMBE, No. 3 2d-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LAND within 25 miles of New-York, the nicest fitted billiard-room of the size, with four marble-bed tables. Price $3,000. Address JONES, No. 407 Grand-st.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridge

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—STORE NO. 248 DIVISION-ST., RENT $300; office room No. 153 Bowery, entire second floor; several rooms for business purposes in Grand-st., near the Bowery, New-York. Also, to let in Williamsburgh very desirable apartments, second floor, and one room on third, for two grown persons, in South 4th-st.; also, basement, parlor floor with extension, and two rooms on third floor, for a small family of grown persons, rent $60. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3.

TO LET—IN THE ELEGANT NEW FIRE-PROOF MARBLE BUILDING NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST. OFFICES ON THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS, BROKERS, OR LAWYERS, AT LOW RENTS. APPLY TO THE JANITOR, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST.

TO LET—OR LEASE, FOR BUSINESS PURposes, No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway. Large house, with three fronts and stable in the rear. This property is well adapted for either a bank or express office. For further particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 194 FULTON-ST.—TO LET—FIRST loft, 25x80, half of second loft, 20x40, basement and sub-basement, 25x80 each, together or separately, with or without steam power; first rate business location, and newly painted, &c. Apply to the New-York Economical Printing Company, No. 92 Nassau-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, STORE AND second floor of new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., between Spring and Prince sts.; 50x100 feet, well lighted; adapted to any business or manufacturing purpose. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

LARGE LOFT TO LET.—LOFT 50x75 FEET, with steam power, if necessary; suitable for any light business: at No. 96 Nassau-st. Also large, light rooms on first floor of No 102 Nassau-st. Inquire at RAYMOND'S, corner Fulton and Nassau sts.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE, WITH CELLAR and stable, corner of Broome and Eldridge sts., long occupied as a grocery by Joseph McKee & Son. Inquire of DANIEL D. T. COTTE, No. 133 Bowery, near Grand-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE.—THE LOT No. 426 Broadway, about 53 feet south of Howard-st., about 25x98 feet; will be leased for twenty-one years at $10,000, ground rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY—TO LET—STORE NO. 634; store No. 636; also upper part of buildings Nos. 634 and 636; together or singly; single rooms suitable for offices. Inquire at Carriage Warerooms, 633 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE, NO. 110 Grand-st., 100 feet west of Broadway; would be divided if desired, or could be leased for a term of years. Apply to GEO. L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 130 Water-st., corner of Pine; possession immediately if required. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—AT MODerate rent; immediate possession, if desired, at Nos. 9 and 11 Gold-st., near Maiden-lane. Apply to F. STEVENS, No. 9 Gold-st.

STORAGE ROOMS, ALL SIZES, FOR furniture, trunks, baggage or other property, all taken upon elevators. Porters always in attendance.
HAEGER, No. 30 34th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th-av.; also two lofts for storage of furniture. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE STORE NO. 520 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORE, NO. 41 DEYst., containing 3,000 square feet. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 522 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE SPACIOUS PRIVATE STABLE No. 51 Great Jones-st. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—NOS. 25 AND 27 CEDAR-ST. JOHN S. MAXWELL, No. 151 Broadway, Commonwealth Fire Company.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS IN NO. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON CLINTON-ST., BROOKLYN.—A very desirable suite of rooms, consisting of second floor, will be to rent from May 1 at No. 203 Clinton-st.; a gentleman and wife, or a party of single gentlemen, wishing a fine location for the Summer, with first-class board, will find this a desirable opportunity. Dinner at 6. For full particulars and terms, apply at No. 197 Clinton-st.

TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN desiring good rooms, with all the comforts of a refined home, can be accommodated in a private family, where no other boarders are taken; location very central. Address, with real name and reference, S. S., Station A, Branch Post-office, New-York.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WELL FURNISHED, in a private house, West 19th-st., near 8th-av., to let to a single gentleman; all the modern conveniences in the house; good references required. Inquire of C. BROWN, No. 278 Greenwich-st.

A NO. 258 WEST 21ST-ST.—TO LET, with board, to a responsible family, the entire second floor, consisting of two handsome large rooms with hall rooms adjoining, spacious closets, hot and cold water. Will not move in May.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST.—FURNISHED apartments, on second floor, to let to a gentleman, without board, by the year; consisting of parlor, sleeping-room, dressing-room, bath, &c.

HENRY-ST., NEAR GOUVERNEUR-ST.—A furnished parlor on first-floor, with board, to a single gentleman, $20 per week. Address A. S., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, elegant rooms to let, singly or en suite, with or without board, with or without private table; no moving in May.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—Furnished rooms on second or parlor floor, to gentlemen, in small French private family; house first-class. Address L. A., Box 4,872 Post-office.

NO. 352 WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—A private family has a nicely-furnished back parlor to let, without board; neighborhood good; terms moderate.

ROOMS TO LET—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY in a desirable neighborhood in the 9th ward; breakfast if desired; grounds extensive; references given and required. Address W. P., Box No. 3,246 Post-office.

NO. 208 5TH-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS fronting Madison-square, for a first-class family; also, a double and single room for gentlemen, with superior board.

AT NO. 34 WEST 21ST-ST.—TWO NICELY furnished rooms and hall bedroom to let with board in a private family, on or after 1st of May; rooms to be seen from 1 to 5 P. M.; references exchanged.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHES board and room in a private family, on the west side, not above 24th-st. Address, for three days, N. S. B., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

NO. 45 (NEW NUMBER) LEXINGTON-AV., near 24th-st., handsomely furnished rooms, single or *en suite*, to let to gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; convenient to the Club houses.

$7 TO $12 PER WEEK FOR PLEASANT rooms, with excellent board, at No. 176 Bleecker-st., near Macdougal. Also, country board near New-York.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, SINGLE or in suites, furnished or unfurnished; dinner at 6 o'clock; reference exchanged. Mrs. RAYNOR, No. 50 7th-st.

NO. 48 WEST 4TH-ST.—FURNISHED PARlor floor to let; possession given May 1; is now occupied by a physician.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH BOARD, A large three-story front room, No. 128 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—WITHOUT BOARD, furnished rooms on third and fourth floors, single or en suite; terms reasonable.

FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN WISHING pleasantly-located rooms, with board, on Madison-square, may address H. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

NO 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL, near 5th-av.—Furnished rooms en suite and single, with board.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 28 WEST 29TH-ST.—ROOMS EN suite or single, with or without board, by last of April or 1st May.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS singly or in suites to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place; references required and given.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms with board for gentlemen.

BOARD CAN BE HAD AT NO. 224 10TH-st., near 2d-av.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH superior table; references required. 38 East 19th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives or single gentlemen can obtain first-class board with a private family at New-Brighton, S. I.; three minutes' walk from the landing; references exchanged. For particulars address G. S. M., Box No. 1,825 Post-office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., HALF an hour from the City; first-class board and good accommodation for families and gentlemen can now be secured for the season; grounds large and well shaded; views of bay, &c.; references exchanged. Address W. N., Box 167 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY A young man and wife (from May to September) in a pleasant village, near the City on water preferred, and in a private family. Address D. M. S., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, stating terms and full particulars.

HOBOKEN.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE splendid rooms and board at No. 100 River-terrace; a delightful location; family private.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF four, near salt water. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,220 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WITH SMALL FAMILY is desirous of obtaining a residence in the country for one or more years; location to be in New-Jersey about one hour's ride from New-York City. Address D., Box 667 Post-office, giving full particulars, rent, &c.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE EAST of 7th-av. and below 26th-st.; about $2,000. Would buy the furniture. Address M. L. W., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS nursery governess, housekeeper, or companion; can teach English, French and music; understands all kinds of dressmaking and family sewing; willing to make herself useful; the highest references given. Address HEYWOOD, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to take care of a growing child; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 378 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family by a respectable woman who thoroughly understands her business; has four years of the best of City reference; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 343 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, who operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, &c., and can do all kinds of embroidery, &c., a situation in a private family in City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PERSON, A SITUAtion as seamstress and ladies' maid; understands all kinds of family sewing, also the use of Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a good hairdresser; also has some knowledge of dressmaking. Call at No. 389 6th-av., from 10 to 2, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as experienced cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 318 West 37th-st., first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO EXPERIenced women; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and fine washer; best of City reference; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 401 East 13th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting, all kinds of family sewing; can operate on the machine; also hairdressing; best of City reference. Call or address No. 954 Broadway, near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; has no objection to growing children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; has the best City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 411 East 14th-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, in a private family, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; first-class City references; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and for industry and economy cannot be excelled; has three years' reference from her last place. Call at 127 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washer; has best City reference; flute, do up fine muslin in best manner; country or City. Call at No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, A situation in a respectable private family; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 West 25th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 17th-st., new No. 149, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or companion by a middle-aged American lady, of kind and obliging disposition; salary no object, and the best reference given. Call or address, for two days, Mrs. PERRY, No. 73 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework; is a good baker; will go to the country; best of reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, who has long experience in the care and treatment of horses; has the best of City references. Address J. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; can take the place of chambermaid and waitress and fine washer, or do housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; will go to the country if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl, a situation as nurse in a private family; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 219 East 38th-st., near 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl as cook or general servant; is well recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—WORK BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, by the day or week; can do all kinds of fine sewing and help with dressmaking. Call at, or address, No. 350 West 17th-st., rear, top floor, for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, side-dishes, game, and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 133 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as good cook and baker; would assist with the washing; good reference. Call at 220 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; best of reference from last place; understands her business perfectly; also, French fluting. Apply, for two days, at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a small first-class family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 204 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at No. 237 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as thorough waitress; would assist with the chamberwork; City reference. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid; has excellent reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 144 5th-av.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO GET A SITuation for her wet nurse. Call at No. 341 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to assist in the care of children and do plain sewing. No. 38 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A NURSE, A SITUATION TO travel with a family going to California. Address Miss KASER, No. 30 Rivington-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family; will assist in coarse washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 248 East 23d-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes to obtain a situation as coachman; has no objection to the country; is strong and willing to work; can give good reference from his last place. Call or address No. 17 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and plain gardener; understands the care of horses; can milk; is willing and obliging; good reference from his last employer. Address R. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; thoroughly understands it in all its branches; would take charge of a small farm; best of reference from his last employer. Address T. H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN gardener and florist, a first-class situation; understands also thoroughly hot and cold graperies, fruit, vegetable and landscape gardening; best references. Address G. B., Reid's flower-store, No. 867 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom and to assist in the garden; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class reference from his last employer. Address T. F., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a man who perfectly understands his business; is willing and obliging; will be found sober, honest, and industrious; can come highly recommended. Address P. K., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; thoroughly understands both branches; will make himself generally useful; the best of City reference. Address T. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to work in a garden, and to assist in the stable; is first-class groom; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class references from his last employer. Address M. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has two years' reference. Address O. M. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener; understands the business in all its branches; one who will make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address B. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITuation by a well-recommended Protestant married man; competent groom, good driver, strictly temperate, willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT gardener or groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; can milk and make himself generally useful; has best reference. Address W. F., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; good City references. Address or call for M. H., No. 66 University-place, in C. Graham's harness-store or Brewster & Baldwin's, corner Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has over 25 years' experience in this country; the best of reference can be given. Address W. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener or coachman; is a man that can do any kind of work on a gentleman's place; his wife would go as nurse or waitress; good reference. Address GALBRAITH for two days, Box No. 204 *Times* office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man with small family; thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches, viz., greenhouse plants and graperies; first-class reference from his last employer. Address M. L., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; satisfactory reference. Address J. T. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a respectable young man; will make himself generally useful; best of reference. Call or address, for two days, J. C. E., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener of 20 years' experience in this country on some of the first places in this State, competent to take charge of a small farm in connection with the garden department; wife a first-class dairy woman; two in family. Those in want of a good careful man will address GARDENER, Rye Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y., for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MARried man, without incumbrance, a situation; he is a first-class coachman; understands the care of fast horses; he also understands the management of cattle, poultry, &c., &c.; is a good vegetable gardener and willing to make himself useful; four years' reference. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, sober, industrious man; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference as to character, capability, &c. Address for two days P. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENERS' SITUATION BY a married man, with one child; understands the management of greenhouses, graperies and gardening in general; also the laying out and improving of new places; the best of reference given. Address M. E. R., No. 9 John-st., seed-store of Young & Elliot.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a trustworthy young man; would make himself useful around a gentleman's place; no objections to the country; the best City and country reference can be shown for honesty and capability. Call or address C. R., No. 345 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN (Scotch) as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; is an excellent groom and a good driver; understands general work about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address J. D., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; married; very small family; understands greenhouse, grapes, flowers and vegetables; is honest, sober and obliging; has seven years' reference. Call on or address J. SEXTON, at J. M. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver; will make himself generally useful; the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. G., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as farmer and plain vegetable gardener; understands taking care of horses and is a good milker; is willing to make himself generally useful; reference from last place. Address FARMER, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTAble industrious man and wife, English Protestants, on a farm or gentleman's place; the man as hostler driver, &c.; the woman as laundress or general servant; both will be found desirable good help. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG man, on a farm and a vegetable garden; understands the care and management of horses and cows; all about a gentleman's place; will make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address P. G., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman in this City or Brooklyn; is all his lifetime used to the business; wages $20 per month and found; no others need apply about garden work; the best of City or country reference. Address M. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO OBtain a situation for a young man as coachman; has been in his employ for the past three years; an American. Apply at No. 649 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and care of horses and milking, and laying out of grounds; is middle-aged; the best of references. Can be seen by addressing M. H., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as entry-clerk or copyist; best of reference. Address W. SMITH, No. 386 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a thoroughly competent man, with superior reference. Apply at No 49 Nassau-st., room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman and groom; has good reference. Address for two days, J. S., Box 195 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A PERSON OF LONG EXperience in wholesale, retail and prescription wishes an engagement; salary unimportant. Address CHELSEA, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, aged 18, a situation in a book-store or publication house; he writes a good hand. Apply at No. 217 East 35th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—THIS WEEK, EXPERIENCED young ladies in the straw, lace, ribbons, silk, dress trimmings, notions and corset departments; permanent situations for good hands. Apply in the new store on No. 63 Orchard-st., after 10 A. M. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ and 313 Grand-st.; Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS TO cook, wash and iron and do general housework in a private family, and who are willing to go into the country for the Summer; must have good references from last employer; none others need apply. No. 185 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, one who is correct at figures and can post books; none other need apply; salary from $200 to $250 the first year; a good chance to a respectable young man. Address P. H., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman as nurse, to take charge of an infant of three months. None but one who has City references and willing to go to Europe need apply, at No. 27 West 25th-st., on Saturday, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

VACANCIES FOR SHOPWALKERS IN a City silk house (retail.) Those only need apply who understand their business and are strictly temperate. Address R., care of L. H. & CO., No. 81 Leonard-st., stating terms, &c.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A JOB COMpositor; also, two or three book compositors and a Gordon press-feeder. Apply at BAKER & GODWIN'S, No. 1 Spruce-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE, WHO writes well; compensation moderate. Address in own handwriting, Post-office Box No. 1,357, with City reference, for three days.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE WITH good references, very neat and good-natured; may call at No. 322 Lexington av., corner 40th-st., between 9 and 12.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WHO IS WILLING to do the coarse washing; Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 16 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACCUSTOMED TO work under a gardener; must be a Protestant. Apply to Mr. Bridgeman's store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL A SHORT distance in the country, to do general housework for a family of four persons. Inquire at No. 228 West-st.

SEXTON WANTED—FOR AN EPISCOPAL Mission Church; salary $500. Address, with full reference, SEXTON, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.

Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE, AT BARGAINS FOR CASH.—Magnificent French satin brocatel parlor suite, made to order for $325, will be sold for $200; one do., $185; one walnut medallion-back reps suite, $135; one do. $85. Also a great variety of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, Turkish chairs, lounges, mattresses, cheap. ERNEST ROTH'S Furniture Warerooms, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

PERSONAL.

FRIEND!—YOUR OFT-AFFIRMED GOD-given treasure has volumes of other confessions, pledges and oaths! Life's history in full. Your last act is worthy your life. To me alone is justice due. I'm your only victim. The criminal's peace with God, stays not the executioner's ax. I am faithful to you and will be.

98.—HAVE BEEN OUT OF THE CITY. Letter Saturday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

In consequence of the immense demand for this celebrated Oil in all parts of the world, the cupidity of unprincipled dealers has been excited. In America, a fraudulent imitation has been audaciously sold for some years. In order to put a final stop to such dishonest proceedings, and to enable the medical profession and the public in America to place full confidence in the genuineness of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL, and to realize its unequaled efficacy, every bottle of
DR. DE JONGH'S GENUINE OIL
shipped to the United States by his sole consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., of London, is now sealed with a new Patent Trade Mark Capsule, (Betts, maker, London,) colored blue opaque, white top, stamped with a blue fish on a red shield, and the label bears the additional signature of the sole accredited agents for the United States and Canada.
EDWARD GREERY & CO.,
No. 34 Vesey-st., New-York.
Sold by all respectable druggists.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS OF every variety, some very choice; seed Spring wheat and rye, seed oats and barley, grass seeds, farm implements and garden tools, pure Peruvian guano, bone dust and other fertilizers for sale at wholesale or retail by JOHN VANDERBILT & BROTHERS, No. 23 Fulton-st., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' ARTICLES—WHOLESALE and retail. Sole-leather trunks, ladies' dress trunks for American and European travel, elegant morocco and Russia leather bags, drinking cups, flasks, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, corner Broadway and Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—35TH-st. and Madison-av.; pew for sale or lease; one of the most eligible, in the middle aisle; will be sold or leased on desirable terms. Apply to A. F. HIGGINS, No. 87 and 89 Wall-st.

THE MAINE GRAPE—THE FINEST GRAPE now grown in the United States for domestic use; the only grape exhibited ripe at the New-England fair for the last three years. All particulars from the agent, J. D. DORSEY, No. 141 Fulton-st.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax)	MONDAY, April 6
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY, April 11
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY, April 18
ETNA (via Halifax)	MONDAY, April 20
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY, April 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, May 2

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, April 11.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, April 18.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, April 25.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, April 18
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, May 2
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, May 16
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, May 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MANHATTAN	WEDNESDAY, April 15
MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY, April 29
COLORADO	WEDNESDAY, May 13
NEBRASKA	WEDNESDAY, May 20

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, April 15
CUBA leaves	SATURDAY, April 18
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, April 22
SCOTIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, April 29
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, May 6
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, May 13
Chief cabin passage	$130
Second cabin passage	80
TO PARIS.	
Chief cabin passage	145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA	April 9
TRIPOLI	April 23

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at $40.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA will leave SATURDAY, April 11, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.

The elegant, new steamship NEVADA, W. MEGILL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, April 24, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

For NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.

New and elegant side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.

One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing.
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE	April 9
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE	April 16
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau	April 23

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, April 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.

Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1¾ per cent.

Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. R. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

REGULAR LINE.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Freight taken at the lowest rate.

The favorite steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, April 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

Goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without charge; also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,

Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT	Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY	Capt. E. W. HOLMES
HERMAN	Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE	Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES	Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The steamship CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 16—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. KING, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. ——.

Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for freight only.

APRIL 15—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for passage and freight.

VIA NICARAGUA.

APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, for passengers only.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, April 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, April 23.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 30.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

New sidewheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, April 16.
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, April 23.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 11.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 18.

Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL	VAILL	SATURDAY, April 11
MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	SATURDAY, April 18
GEO. WASHINGTON	GAGER	SATURDAY, April 25
CORTES	WHITMAN	SATURDAY, May 2

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For freight or passage apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.

The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves, SATURDAY, April 11
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves, SATURDAY, April 18
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 14. CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, April 14. For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship VICKSBURG, Capt. BURTON, will sail on SATURDAY, April 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SARAGOSSA will sail on following Saturday.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, April 10.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, April 17,

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT GAYNOR'S.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE
in both stores.

500,000 PAIRS OF PARIS CORSETS
MUST BE SOLD BEFORE THE 1ST OF MAY.
Also, WALKING DRESSES and GABRIELS,
In SILK, POPLINS, and VELVETS,
OUR OWN LATE IMPORTATIONS.

In consequence of a change in business, we offer our elegant stock of the best Paris made coutille and woven Corsets and Walking Suits, &c.,
50 per cent. below cost.

Also, a miscellaneous lot of slightly-soiled Corsets at the following comparatively low prices:
CORSETS at $1, originally $3 50.
CORSETS at $1 50, originally $5.
CORSETS at $2, originally $8.

As we have made Corsets a specialty, ladies may rely on getting all whalebones, and best shapes.
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th-sts.
No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

R. H. MACY,

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
NOW OPENING.
SPRING STOCK OF
STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS, PARASOLS,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

COLORED FROSTED LACES,
COLORED DIAMOND LACES,
COLORED VAIL NETS, with
EDGING LACES TO MATCH.
COLORED ILLUSION LACES,
COLORED CRAPES, &c.

We are now opening a full assortment, in all COLORS, of these DESIRABLE GOODS, at POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST STOCK OF
PARASOLS
in the City, at POPULAR PRICES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

STRAW GOODS.

1,000 CASES NOW OPENING.

We are receiving fresh goods EVERY DAY, and consequently always have the LATEST STYLES on hand.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

—DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES,—
—RIBBONS, VELVETS,—
—LACES, EMBROIDERIES,—
—HOSIERY, GLOVES,—

Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices.
W. J. ELGER,
No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.—THE VICTORIA, $30; Argyle, $25; Duchess of Sutherland, $20. At STORMS, THURBER & CO., 751 Broadway.

CARPETS.

BAILEY BROTHERS,
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 195 Fulton-av., opposite Flatbush-av., Brooklyn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, AMBULANCES, McClellan saddles, mu[illegible], harness, truck-horse covers, Government [illegible] new, $2, army clothing.
W. A. CARTY, No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

THE
HOWARD HOTEL FURNITURE,
TO BE
SOLD AT AUCTION,
ON
MONDAY, APRIL 6, TUESDAY 7, WEDNESDAY 8, THURSDAY 9, and FRIDAY 10,
At 10½ o'clock, each day,

Continuing until the entire stock is sold; comprising all the FURNITURE, much of which was recently made to order by the best makers. All the

GLASS WARE AND PORCELAIN,

a large number of mantel, pier and oval mirrors; all the mattresses and bedding, newly made within the past year; the cutlery and other appurtenances of a first-class hotel, in fine order. Also, the bar and bar fixtures, comprising a fine and choice stock of

WINES AND LIQUORS,

selected expressly for this hotel; also, the restaurant fixtures, with ranges, dishes, steam tables, &c.; also, a choice collection of

PICTURES,

the private property of Mr. Lamb, many of which are of great merit, to be sold on THURSDAY, 9th inst., at 1 P. M., in the parlors of the hotel; also, two very superior pairs of

HORSES,

the property of Mr. Lamb, consisting of a pair of chestnut horses, 16 hands, long, full tails, 7 years old—the finest pair of carriage horses in the City—sound and kind, and cost $3,500; a pair of Vanderbilt mares, 5 and 6 years, 15¾ hands, long tails and manes, bays; can trot in three minutes, splendidly matched and very stylish. The horses will be sold on WEDNESDAY, 8th April, at 1 P. M., in front of the hotel on Maiden-lane. All of which will be sold without reserve, as the hotel is to be altered for other business purposes.

☞ By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF COSTLY PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, at the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, April 17 and 18, at 7½ o'clock each evening, the ENTIRE COLLECTION OF PICTURES belonging to the well-known house of Messrs. BAILEY & CO., of Philadelphia, consisting of upward of 150 choice specimens of art, selected abroad during the past year by an experienced member of their firm, aided by the advice and counsel of Mr. J. R. TAIT, the resident American artist of Dusseldorf. The collection contains one of the most important examples of Modern Christian art that has ever been executed, "Christ and his Two Disciples at Emmaus," by Prof. Carl Muller of Dusseldorf; a grand example of landscape painting by the illustrious Andreas Achenbach, "Grace Before Meat," by A. Guiliemin of Paris, one of his finest works, together with many other rare and important specimens of the art. This exhibition will be found unusually interesting, as all the various schools of European art, the Italian, French, Flemish, Dutch, German, English, &c., are represented, viz.:

MEYER VON BREMEN,
KRAUS,
VAUTIER,
W. AMBERG,
ESCOSURA,
E. J. COBBETT,
ACHENBACH,
SAUVAGE,
L. HARTMAN,
GESELSCHAP,
DE NOTER,
SCHLESSINGER, and others.
CARL MULLER,
W. SOHN,
HERZOG,
VERBOECKHOVEN,
KOEK KOEK,
TSCHAGGENY,
TEN KATE,
O. ACHENBACH,
LITSCHAUER,
RABBE,
SALENTIN,

They will be open for inspection on and after THURSDAY, 9th inst. The gallery will also be illuminated on Thursday and Friday evenings previous to the sale. Free.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER.

H. H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.

On MONDAY, APRIL 13, at the private residence No. 221 East 10th-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Particulars hereafter.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—Office No. 39 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

AT NO. 304 WEST 28TH-ST.,

10½ o'clock, FRIDAY, April 10,

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell all the genteel furniture contained in the above dwelling, consisting of velvets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood upright piano, rosewood parlor suite in crimson brocatelle, French plate mirrors, slabs, and brackets; lace curtains and shades, marble-top centre tables, rosewood hat stand, bedsteads, bureaus, chairs, chamber and kitchen furniture, hair and straw mattresses, beds and beddings, glassware, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 39 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE.

Stock of LEON MARCOTTE & CO.,
NOS. 3, 5, 7 4TH-ST., THURSDAY, APRIL 16.

AUCTION NOTICE.

G. R. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

ROBERT HAYDOCK & SON will sell on FRIDAY, April 10, at 10 o'clock, at store, No. 46 Cortlandt-st., by order of assignee, a jobber's stock of well assorted table and kerosene glassware, in open lots and entire packages. Terms cash on delivery.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.

By order of directors,
F. W. CAPEN,
Secretary.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION—AT THE City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1868.

1. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of James-st. to Hunter's Point, L. I.
2. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Jackson-st. to Brooklyn, L. I.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 1, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868. mar26-lawtomay28

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE FOR PARTITION.

150 VALUABLE LOTS.

Estate of DANIEL DEVLIN, Deceased.
ON THE
7TH-AV. BOULEVARD,
Harlem River, McComb's Dam Road, 151st, 152d, 153d and 154th sts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building,

150 VALUABLE LOTS.

This property adjoins McComb's Dam Bridge, and known as Florence's Hotel. Seventh-av. is 150 feet wide, and is now being graded under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners, and will be one of the finest drives from Central Park; also has a frontage on Harlem River of 1,200 feet, the channel of which is proposed to be widened by the Central Park Commissioners; also on line of Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company.

Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Books, maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

LARGE SALE OF BUILDING LOTS AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1868, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon, AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., for account of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, under the direction of Mr. A. D. MELLICK.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

500 building lots, beautifully located on high ground, near the station at Bergen Point, distant thirty minutes from the City by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

For map and full particulars apply at the office, No. 108 Liberty-st., to
A. D. MELLICK.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

TO BE SOLD TO-NIGHT,

THE CELEBRATED PAINTING,
By JAMES M. HART, N. A.,
His well-known contribution to the great Paris Exposition,
"TUNXIS RIVER, CONNECTICUT,"

And which has recently been exhibited at the National Academy of Design with other American Works of Art returned from Paris, and which has never before been offered for sale, will be included with the collection of S. P. Avery, and sold at auction THIS NIGHT, at the Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, office 39 Nassau-st.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

GREAT STOCK OF CHANDALIERS, Gas Fixtures and other fine bronze ornaments, being the entire stock of H. Dardonville, No. 678 Broadway, to be sold at auction by Robert Somerville, April 14 and 15, by order of J. Husson, Receiver. Goods on exhibition MONDAY, with catalogues.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) April 10, at 11½ o'clock, on pier No. 4 East River:
3,088 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,050 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Dante*, from Messina.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY AT WOODSIDE, L. I.—J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., will sell at auction at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., valuable property at Woodside, L. I., on line of Long Island Railroad, three miles from Hunter's Point, in seven parcels, with five handsome new dwellings with lands attached. The above property can be treated for at private sale at any time previous to 15th April.

Maps, diagrams and further particulars at office of J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Park-place, three doors from Broadway, will give their personal attention to sales of merchandise of every description at their auction rooms, and outdoor sales generally.

Cash advances made on consignments.

REGULAR MONTHLY SALES OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Call before buying elsewhere.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th-sts.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED STILL LOWER.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Special first-class tickets, good by all trains, will be sold at the following rates:

NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO	$20 25
NEW-YORK TO CINCINNATI	17 65
NEW-YORK TO INDIANAPOLIS	19 00
NEW-YORK TO CLEVELAND	12 00
NEW-YORK TO COLUMBUS	15 25
NEW-YORK TO CRESTLINE	14 70
NEW-YORK TO FORT WAYNE	17 90
NEW-YORK TO LOUISVILLE	21 15
NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS	25 00
NEW-YORK TO CAIRO	28 60
NEW-YORK TO QUINCY	29 75

FIVE EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.

These tickets may be had at the following offices:
No. 1 Astor House, Pennsylvania Central Railroad;
No. 271 Broadway, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway;
No. 526 Broadway, Pan Handle Route;
No. 254 Broadway, Allentown Line;
At No. 8 Battery-place, Pennsylvania Central Railroad;
Depot foot of Cortlandt-st., via Mantua Junction;
Depot foot of Liberty-st., via Allentown, and at principal hotels.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.
H. W. GWINNER,
General Passenger Agent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

The Spring arrangements for running trains will go into effect on MONDAY, April 13, 1868.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.

7 A. M.—Mail for Easton and intermediate stations.
9:30 A. M.—Dover accommodation.
1:3 P. M.—Easton express.
3:30 P. M.—Hackettstown mail.
4 P. M.—{ Lehigh Valley express. Easton, Mauch Chunk, &c.
5 P. M.—Morristown express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown accommodation.
For further changes see bills.

A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M. and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:30 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

EASTER WEEK.
GRAND OPERA.
CARL BERGMANN....Musical Director

The public are respectfully informed that several of the leading vocal artists at present in the United States have decided upon giving

THREE PERFORMANCES OF
GRAND OPERA
DURING EASTER WEEK.
On MONDAY EVENING, April 13,
MARTHA.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 15,
FRA DIAVOLO.
On SATURDAY MORNING, April 18,
A GRAND MATINEE.
Among the artists forming this
COMBINATION
are Miss MINNIE A. HAUCK,
Mme. NATALI TESTA,
Signor LOTTI,
Signor BELLINI,
Signor ANTONUCCI, &c.
A FULL ORCHESTRA
AND COMPLETE CHORUS.

The management would distinctly state that no disappointment will be permitted to occur.

Admission	$1
Reserved seats	50 cents extra
Family circle	50 cents
Private boxes, (without distinction or locality)	$8

Ticket offices will be opened on Saturday morning, April 11, at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway and the Theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MAX MARETZEK,

given by the stockholders of the Academy and others in Brooklyn.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 14,

with the following immense and attractive programme:
Part 1.—Overture, William Tell.
Part 2.—Grand Duet from the Huguenots.
Part 3.—The entire Opera of Carnival of Venice.
Part 4.—Last Act of Trovatore.

Tickets to be had at No. 114 Broadway and Brooklyn Academy of Music. Reserved seats $2.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 11,
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

Seats secured at Academy and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

GRAND BAL D'OPERA.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1868.

Tickets can be had at the office of the Opera House and the principal hotels and music stores.

Tickets admitting gentleman and lady, $5. Extra ladies' ticket, $2.

STEINWAY HALL.

FINAL FAREWELL READINGS.
FIVE IN NUMBER.
Mr.
CHARLES DICKENS
WILL READ
(for the last time but four,)
On MONDAY EVENING, April 13,
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD,
and
(for the first time in New-York,)
MRS. GAMP.
On TUESDAY EVENING, April 14,
(last time but three,)
his
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY
(at Mr. Squeers' School,)
and
BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN.
On THURSDAY EVENING, April 16,
(last time but two,)
DAVID COPPERFIELD
and
MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY,
(from Pickwick.)
On FRIDAY EVENING, April 17,
(last time but one,)
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD
and
MRS. GAMP.
On MONDAY EVENING, April 20,
(last time,)
his
CHRISTMAS CAROL
and
THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK.

The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock.

Reserved Seats $2 each.
Second Balcony, $1.
May be obtained at Steinway Hall daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS.

In compliance with requests that have been made to Mr. DICKENS, the price of tickets for the Second Balcony on these occasions will be ONE DOLLAR EACH. Tickets may be obtained at Steinway Hall daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS.

Reserved seats for any of the above readings can be procured at No. 114 Broadway.
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

DICKENS' READINGS.—SEATS IMMEDIately fronting Mr. Dickens' stand, in Rows B, G and O, for sale at No. 94 Warren-st., up-stairs.

PEOPLE'S READINGS; TO-NIGHT! STEINWAY HALL! 10 CENTS!

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURE, BY DR. WILLARD PARKER, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 4th-av., corner 23d-st., on Physiology and the Laws of Health, under direction of Young Men's Christian Association. For young men exclusively.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY IN HARLEM.—FOWLER & WELLS, New-York, announce two lectures in National Hall, Harlem, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 13 and 14, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Public examinations at each lecture.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter: that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, March 21, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, March 21, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OLIVER M. PETTIT late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of S. D. LAW, No. 25 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated December 30, 1867.
EDWARD N. SMITH, }
LOUISA P. PETTIT, } Executors.
j3-1w6mF*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—AUGUST HAYDTER against RUDOLPH HAYDTER.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not serv.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, March 10, 1868, in the City Hall, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 11 Greenwich-av., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 10, 1868.
W. C. CARPENTER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh13-law6wF*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between C. W. VAN DOREN, O. J. FREDENBURGH and E. M. BEMENT, under the name of O. J. FREDENBURGH & CO., is this day dissolved.
C. W. VAN DOREN,
E. M. BEMENT.
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868.

The undersigned having withdrawn from THE MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PRINTING EXPRESS AND DISTRIBUTING AGENCY, the business of that Agency ceases at the office, No. 609 Broadway from this date.
C. W. VAN DOREN,
E. M. BEMENT.
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868.

THE MERCHANTS' AND TRADERS' EXPRESS AND DISTRIBUTING AGENCY, for the transportation to and distribution of business cards, circulars, handbills, pamphlets, &c., in the principal cities and towns of all the States and Territories of the United States and the Canadas, safer and at less than one-half the cost by any other means. Office No. 609 Broadway, New-York.
C. W. VAN DOREN, }
E. M. BEMENT, } Managers.

THE FIRM OF VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
C. VIBBARD,
J. S. LOCKWOOD.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—MR. C. D. WOOD RETIRES FROM our firm this day. The business will be continued under the same name as heretofore by the remaining partners.
VERMILYE & CO.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

STATIONERY.

DAVID FELT,
STATIONERS' HALL, NO. 51 CEDAR-ST.
Blank Books and Stationery at lowest prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Director
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES.
UNBOUNDED PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM.
FOURTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of
LA BELLE HELENE,
with its sparkling music, superb chorus, orchestra and
GORGEOUS MISE EN SCENE,
BY THE RENOWNED PARISIAN ARTISTS.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 10.
GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE
NEXT SATURDAY, AT ONE O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance at Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.
NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, IN BROOKLYN,
THE GRAND DUCHESS AT THE ACADEMY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 10,
and during the week, will be presented, with new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Halley, complete appointments, novel effects, the celebrated drama, from Charles Dickens' beautiful home story of
OLIVER TWIST.

Characters by MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. E. L. DAVENPORT, MISS MARY BARRETT, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. A. W. YOUNG, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. J. LEONARD, MR. T. WARD, MR. E. MILTON, MR. J. CURTAN, MR. E. CASSIN, MR. C. WHITE, MR. W. H. POPE, MR. B. DURAND, MR. C. SHERMAN, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS MARY SCOTT, MISS CARMAN, MISS J. TIMONY, MISS MONELL.

In reply to a very great number of inquiries and applications, Mr. Wallack begs to announce that a ROSEDALE MATINEE will be given on SATURDAY, April 11, for which SEATS MAY NOW BE SECURED.

Doors open at 12½; performance commence at 1.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER
AND PEALS OF APPLAUSE
from densely crowds audiences nightly greet
THE PHENOMENAL PERFORMANCES
of that most extraordinary of animals,
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS,
which is admitted by all to be
THE MOST UNIQUE NOVELTY,
and has proved
THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION,
ever introduced in the Equestrian arena.
A SUPERB PROGRAMME OF
EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE
BY THE MATCHLESS CIRCUS TROUPE.

STEINWAY HALL.

MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
FROM SHAKESPEARE
BY
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.

The public are respectfully informed that Mrs. KEMBLE will read the
FOUR FOLLOWING PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE:
ON TUESDAY EVENING, April 21,
KING HENRY THE FIFTH.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 22,
TWELFTH NIGHT.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 24,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, April 25,
ROMEO AND JULIET.

The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M.

The Morning Readings at 3 o'clock P. M.

Admission to each Reading, $1.

Reserved Seats, $1 50.

Tickets for the entire series, with reserved seats, $5.

The sale of tickets for the entire series will begin at STEINWAY HALL on THURSDAY MORNING, April 16, at 9 o'clock A. M. Single tickets, for each reading, may be procured on FRIDAY, April 17, and the following days.

HON. HORACE GREELEY! TO-NIGHT! PEOPLE'S READINGS! STEINWAY HALL!

IRVING HALL.

THE LAST SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 11, at 8 o'clock.
PROGRAMME:

Quartet, D minor	Mozart
Sonate, Piano and Violoncello, op. 5	Beethoven
Sonate, Piano, G minor, op. 22	Schumann
Octet, E flat, op. 20	Mendelssohn

Wm. Mason, Theo. Thomas, J. Mozenthal, G. Mataka, F. Bergner, assisted by Mr. S. B. Mills, Messrs. L. Meyer, J. Hess, C. Rheasa, R. Hennig.

STEINWAY HALL—SUNDAY, APRIL 12.

GRAND EASTER SUNDAY CONCERT,
on which occasion
MME. PAREPA-ROSA
MME. PAREPA-ROSA
will appear in a grand Sacred and Miscellaneous Concert, assisted by
MME. NATALIE TESTA, Contralto.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Miss ALIDE TOPP, Pianist.
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Piano Accompanyist.

The first part of the Concert will consist entirely of Sacred Music, and the second will embrace a varied selection of
BALLADS, GLEES AND MADRIGALS.

General admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; for sale at the ticket office of the hall, at the theatre ticket office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway. The sale of tickets will commence on THURSDAY MORNING.

"PULLING HARD AGAINST THE STREAM."

New song, "Nellie's Gone Forever;" "The Cuckoo's Notes," with cuckoo call; each 30c., mailed. Flute or violin arrangements, 15c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway,
second door above 25th-st. Branch No. 208 Bowery.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Classes by J. P. MORGAN for Organ and Harmony,
NO. 129 FIFTH-AV., (near 20th-st.)

HON. HORACE GREELEY! TO-NIGHT! PEOPLE'S READINGS! STEINWAY HALL!

FINE ARTS.

LAST NIGHT'S SALE.

From Home Journal, April 8.

"A movement of unusual importance in art circles, is the sale of Mr. Avery's choice foreign collection of paintings and other works of art. The sale is announced to take place on the evenings of the 9th and 10th April, at the gallery corner of Fifth-avenue and 14th-st. The collection, as many of our readers are already aware, embraces specimens of some of the most eminent of living French artists—a school which, in perfection of technical execution, stands incontestibly at the head of all others. The Flemish, Dusseldorf, Italian, and other schools are also represented by valuable works. The paintings were selected by Mr. Avery during his residence in Europe, as agent of the Art Department at the Paris Exposition, and were nearly all purchased directly from the studios of the artists or from the exhibitions of 1867. Among the artists here represented are Meissonier, Bouguereau, Merle, Diaz, Troyon, Fichel, Toulmouche, Kraus of Berlin, Van Schendel, Jalabert, Achenbach, Ziem, Coomans, and others of equal rank. The value of specimens of the skill of such artists in any collection needs no explanation. These artists are representative of an important phase of art-production, and they accordingly become, to a great extent, superior to the mutations of fashion, and the lapse of time."

Also, JAMES M. HART'S celebrated landscape from the "Paris Exposition," and the marble statue by Tantardini of a Girl Reading.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE
FOR
BOSTON
VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers

STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES,	MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL,	TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;

leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

NO CHANGE OF CARS.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

SALE OF STEAMBOAT RIVER QUEEN.

Supreme Court. Alfred Van Santvoord and Milton Martin against David Williams and David Williams, Receiver of the Long Island Navigation Company.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Joseph A. Monheimer, Auctioneer, the steamboat called the RIVER QUEEN, of New-York, with her engine, boilers, tackle, apparel and furniture, and all other necessaries to her appertaining and belonging, excepting certain articles of tackle, apparel and furniture, excepted from the sale by the provision in that behalf, in said judgment, being certain articles marked "Artisan" and "Pioneer," and certain other enumerated articles in excess of the original inventory. Dated, New-York, April 3, 1868.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
C. VAN SANTVOORD, Attorney.

The above-named steamboat lies at the foot of Morton-st., North River, (north side of pier,) where she can be seen.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

The steamers ST. JOHN and DREW leave Pier No. 41, near foot of Canal-st., North River, daily, (Sunday's excepted,) on alternate days, at 6 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK
Thursday, April 2, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, April 3, 1:30 P. M.
Saturday, April 4, 3 P. M.	Monday, April 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, April 7, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Apr. 8, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, April 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, April 10, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Apr. 11, 9:30 A. M.	

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to all points West and North. The steamers C. VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st. daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on Sunday evenings, $2.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—FIFTH WEEK.

A REMARKABLE TRIUMPH.

Crowded every night and Matinee. Reserved seats all sold out days in advance. Throngs turned away.

G. L. FOX'S Spectacular Ballet Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
G. L. FOX....as....CLOWN

"The next moment the stage is one succession of marvels; doors turn into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard-tables into cages, puddings into heads, and vice versa; while boys grow in five minutes from 5 years old to 20."

Miles. RITA SANGALI, BETTY RIGL, LEAH, Mons. BAPTISTAN, LA PETITE RAVEL, Miss CARRIE A. MOORE and J. ENGLER.

MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Begins at 8; closes 10½. Admission, 75c.; Family Circle, 30c.; Orchestra and Balcony Chairs, $1 50. At Matinees—Balcony Chairs, $1; children, 50c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
Curtain rises at 7¾; terminates at 11 o'clock.
FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1868.
EIGHTY FIFTH REPRESENTATION.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF THE GREAT SPECTACLE,
THE WHITE FAWN,
introducing Jarrett & Palmer's very celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.

The scenery, costumes, appointments, &c., entirely new.

The piece concluding with a
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION,
THE DESCENT OF THE DRAGON FLY,
the most elaborately chaste and beautiful
WORK OF SCENICAL ART
ever presented in America.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT—TWO PIECES.
CHANFRAU'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
CHANFRAU as SAM and DUNDREARY.
THE TOODLES.
CHANFRAU as TOODLES.
SATURDAY—CHANFRAU'S FAREWELL MATINEE.
EASTER MONDAY, April 13,
THE WORLD-RENOWNED ARTISTS,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
commence an engagement, appearing in
THE FAIRY CIRCLE,
and THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE, closed for extensive repairs till April 13, on which occasion the WORRELL SISTERS will reappear in a burlesque on "Le Belle Helene," entitled PARIS AND HELEN. Box Book open Wednesday.

BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY HERRING.

Miss HERRING will appear as THE WEPT-OF-WISH-TON-WISH and SALLY SCRAGGS, STAGE-STRUCK and BROWN AND SMITH.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

MORNING AND EVENING
READINGS
FROM
SHAKESPEARE.
BY
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.

T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce that MRS. KEMBLE will give a series of
FOUR READINGS
AT THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE,
in the following order:
ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 13,
CYMBELINE.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15,
KING LEAR.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 17,
THE SECOND PART OF HENRY THE FOURTH.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18,
AS YOU LIKE IT.

The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M. The Morning Readings at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission to each Reading, $1.

Reserved Seats, $1 50.

Single tickets, for each reading, may be procured on FRIDAY, April 10, and the following days.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S

DICKENS MATINEE.
SATURDAY, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock.
DODWORTH HALL.
DOCTOR MARIGOLD
AND
MRS. GAMP.
Tickets, with reserved seat, $1.

MISS LACOSTE. JULIUS CÆSAR.

THIRD GRAND RECITAL NEXT MONDAY.
Tickets $1, at Nos. 895, 711, 701, 852 and 114 Broadway.

NED BUNTLIN'S BENEFIT.—THE friends E. Z. C. JUDSON (Ned Buntline) will give him a farewell benefit on the eve of his departure for California on a temperance mission, at Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 10, 1868. Exercises will consist of short addresses by prominent speakers, with appropriate music by the St. Andrew's Glee Club, and a farewell address by Mr. Judson.

Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

THE PEOPLE'S READINGS! TO-NIGHT STEINWAY HALL! 10 CENTS!

OIL PAINTINGS

BY CELEBRATED FRENCH ARTISTS.

Collected by S. P. Avery, now exhibiting day and evening at his gallery, No. 82 5th-av. They will be sold at auction on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 9 and 10.

"LA BELLE HELENE"—POT POURRI, Knight, 75c.; Quadrille, Strauss, 40c.; Paris Galop, 30c.; Waltz, Strauss, 50c.; Lancers, 50c.; Helene Galop, 40c.; March, 30c.; Schottisch, 30c.; Redowa, 35c.; Polka Francaise, 30c., and all the vocal gems.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

HAZELTON BROS.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,

With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.

Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung Bass and Agraffe bridge, melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured, warranted for six years. 100 pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly instalments, for rent, and rent-money applied if purchased. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

ARION PIANO-FORTE.—PATENTED; highest premium awarded over all, even the renowned World's Exposition Pianos. Send for descriptive pamphlet, price list, &c. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 187 and 189 Bowery.
MANNER & CO.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits. Her Circular to the Married, sent free.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 8 City-Hall-place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

LADIES REQUIRING MEDICAL ASSISTANCE should consult Dr. ALLEN, No. 119 Greenwich-av., a regular, long-established and successful practitioner; elegant rooms provided; consultation letter free.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Certain at one trial.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES IN TROUBLE, BY DR. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular sent by first post.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MERCURY, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Ladies' troubles cured.

LADIES' PHYSICIAN IN NEED.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place. Sure a immediate relief to all in trouble. Elegant rooms for nursing.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

IMPEACHMENT.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

theories held by different persons in the House of Representatives. The one was that the Constitution had lodged the power of removal with the President alone; the other was that the Constitution had lodged that power with the President, acting only by and with the consent of the Senate; the third was that the Constitution had lodged it nowhere, but had left it to the legislative power to be acted upon in connection with the prescription of the Tenure of Office act. The last of these theories was at that day held by but comparatively few persons; the first two received not only much the greater number of votes, but much the greater weight of reason in the course of that debate, so much so that when this subject came under the consideration of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *ex parte* ——. Mr. Chief Justice Townsend, who delivered the opinion of the Court in that case, says that it has never been doubted that the Constitution had lodged the power either in the President alone or the Senate; certainly an inaccuracy, but then it required a very close scrutiny and a careful examination of the individual opinion expressed in that debate to ascertain that it had been determined in one way or the other. The Constitution settled the question nevertheless, as I understand. I may be mistaken in this, but, as I understand it, it is the theory of this law which the President had before him, that both of these opinions were wrong, that the Constitution has not lodged the power anywhere, except that it has left it, as I understand, a legacy which may be controlled of course by the Legislature itself according to its own will, because, as Chief Justice Marshall somewhere remarks, (and it is one of those pertinent remarks which will be found to have been carried by him into many of his decisions,) when it comes to a question whether a power exists the peculiar mode in which it must be exercised must be left to the will of the body that possesses it, and, therefore, if this be a legislative power it was very apparent to the President of the United States, as it would have been very apparent to Mr. Madison, and as declared by him in the course of his correspondence, which is no doubt familiar to Senators, that if this be a legislative power, the Legislature may lodge it in the Senate, may retain it in the two Houses of Congress, or may give it to the House of Representatives. I repeat: The President had to construe this particular law, and that, as I understand it, is the theory of that law. I do not undertake to say it is an unfounded claim; I do not undertake to say that it may not be maintained successfully, but I do undertake to say that it was originally questioned by the ablest minds that had this subject under consideration in 1789, that whenever the question has been started since, it has had through a recent period very few advocates, and that no fair, candid mind can deny or doubt at this day that it is capable of being doubted and disbelieved after examination. It may be the truth, after all, but it is not a truth which shines with such a clear and certain light that a man is guilty of a crime because he does not perceive it. The President not only had to construe this particular law, but he had to construe its application, its constitutional ability to apply to this particular case, supposing the case of Mr. Stanton to be what I have endeavored to show, which was not within its terms. Let us assume that the case is within its application, let us assume that this proviso, in describing the case of Secretaries, described the case of Mr. Stanton. Did Mr. Stanton, having been appointed by President Lincoln, under the act of 1862, and commissioned to hold during the pleasure of the President, by force of this law, acquire a right to hold this office against the will of the President down to April, 1869? Now there is one thing certain, which has never been doubted under the Constitution, and is not capable of being doubted, and that is, that the President is to make the choice of officers. Whether, having made the choice, and they being inducted into office, they can be removed, is another question. But to the President alone is confided the power of choice. In the first place, he alone can nominate. When the Senate has consented to the nomination, he is not bound to commission the officer; he has his second opportunity for the consideration and acceptance or rejection of the choice he originally made. Upon this subject allow me to read from the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of —— against ——, where it is expressed more clearly than I can do.

Mr. Curtis read from the opinion, which enumerates the clauses of the Constitution bearing upon the subject, and says they seem to contemplate three distinct operations—the nomination, which is the voluntary act of the President; the appointment, which is also his voluntary act, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; third, the commission to grant which might perhaps be deemed a duty enjoined by the Constitution. The opinion, however, holds that it is optional with the President to commission or not after appointment. He continued: All this shows that the choice is with the President; that action of the Senate upon the choice is an advisory action only at a particular stage of the nomination, and, therefore, the appointment or commission rested with the President. Now, as I have said before, Mr. Stanton was appointed under the law of 1789, constituting the War Department. In accordance with that law he was commissioned to hold office during the pleasure of the President. President Lincoln has said to the Senate: I nominate Mr. Stanton to hold the office of Secretary for the Department of War during my pleasure. The Senate has said: We assent to Mr. Stanton's holding the office of Secretary for the Department of War during the pleasure of the President. What was this for? If it operates in the case of Mr. Stanton so that Mr. Stanton can hold office against the will of the President, contrary to the terms of his commission, contrary to the law under which he was appointed, down to the 9th of April, 1869, for this new, fixed and extended term where is Mr. Stanton's commission? Who made the appointment? Who has assented to it? It is a legislative act; it is a legislative appointment; it is assented to by the two branches of Congress, acting in their legislative capacity, and no other. The President has had no voice in the matter; the Senate, as the advisers of the President, had no voice in the matter. If he holds at all, he holds by force of legislation, not by any choice made by the President, or assented to by the Senate. And this was the case, and the only case, which the President had before him, and on which he was to act. Now, I ask the Senators to consider, whether for having formed an opinion on the Constitution of the United States; an opinion which he shares with every President who has preceded him, with every Congress which has preceded the last; an opinion formed on the grounds which I have imperfectly indicated; an opinion which, when applied to this particular case, raises the doubts which I have indicated here, arising out of the fact that this law does not pursue either of the opinions which were originally held on this subject, and have occasionally been stated and maintained by those who were restless under its operation: an opinion justified by the practice of the Government from its origin down to the present time; if he might properly and honestly form such an opinion under the lights which he had, and with the aid of this advice which we shall show you he received—then is he to be impeached for acting upon it to the extent of obtaining a judicial decision whether this Department—the Executive Department of the Government—was right in its opinion, or whether the Legislative Department was right in its opinion? Well, strangely enough, the honorable Managers themselves say: "No, he is not to be impeached for that." I beg leave to read from the argument of the honorable Manager by whom the case for the prosecution was opened:

"If the President had really desired solely to test the constitutionality of the law or his legal right to remove Mr. Stanton, instead of his defiant message to the Senate of the 21st of February, informing them of the removal, but not suggesting the purpose, which is thus shown to be an afterthought, he would have said in substance: 'Gentlemen of the Senate, in order to test the constitutionality of An Act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, which I verily believe to be unconstitutional and void, I have issued an order for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of the Department of War. I felt myself constrained to make this removal, lest Mr. Stanton should answer the information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, which I intend the Attorney-General shall file at an early day, by saying that he holds the office of Secretary of War by the appointment and authority of Mr. Lincoln, which has never been revoked. Anxious that there shall be no collision or disagreement between the several Departments of the Government and the Executive, I lay before the Senate this message, that the reasons for my action as well as the action itself, for the purpose indicated, may meet your concurrence.'"

Thus far the quotation shows the communication which the President should have obtained from the Managers and sent to the Senate, in order to make this matter exactly right. Then follows this:

"Had the Senate received such a message, the Representatives of the people might never have deemed it necessary to impeach the President for such an act, to insure the safety of the country, even if they had denied his legal positions."

So that it seems that it is, after all, not the removal of Mr. Stanton, but the manner in which the President communicated the fact of that removal after it was made, for which the President is to be impeached. That manner is here called "the defiant message of the 21st of February." I have read that message as you all have read it. If you can find anything in it but what is decorous to the Senate and to all concerned, your tastes are different from mine. But whether it be a point of manners well or ill conceived, one thing seems to be quite clear—that the President is not impeached here because he entertained an opinion that the law was unconstitutional. He is not impeached here because he acted on that opinion and removed Mr. Stanton. But he is impeached here because the House of Representatives considers that this honorable body was addressed by a defiant message, when it should have been addressed in the terms which the honorable Manager has dictated.

THE PRESIDENT ESTOPPED.

I now come, Mr. Chief Justice and Senators, to another topic connected with this matter of the removal of Stanton and the action of the President under it. The honorable Managers take the ground, among others, that whether upon a true construction of the Tenure of Office act Mr. Stanton is not legally the Secretary of War, or even if you should believe that the President thought the law unconstitutional and had a right in some way to construe it, still by his own conduct and declarations the President is estopped. He is not to be permitted to assert the true interpretation of this law. He is not to be permitted to allege that his purpose was to test the question concerning its constitutionality, and the reason is that he has done and said such and such things. Well! we all know that there is at common law a doctrine called rules of estoppel, founded undoubtedly on good reasons, although they were called, in the time of Lord Coke, and have been down to the present day, odious, because they shut out the truth; nevertheless there are circumstances when it is proper that the truth should be shut out. What are the circumstances? They are when a question of private right is involved. When, on a matter of fact, the private right accrues, and when one of the parties to the controversy does himself what he ought not in good conscience to be allowed either to assert or deny. But did any one ever hear of estoppel in a matter of law! Did any one ever hear that a party had put himself into such a condition that when he came into a court of justice upon a claim of private right he could not ask a Judge to construe an estoppel and insist on such a construction? Did anybody ever hear, least of all, that a man was effected by reason of an estoppel under any system of jurisprudence that ever prevailed in the civilized world? That the President of the United States should be impeached and removed from office, not by reason of the truth of his case, but because he is estopped from appealing, would be a "spectacle for gods and men." There is no matter of fact here. They have themselves put in Mr. Stanton's commission, which shows the date of the commission and the terms of the commission, and that is the whole matter of fact involved. The rest of the construction of the Tenure of Office act, and the application of it to the case which they have thus made for themselves, and also the construction of the Constitution of the United States in the abstract question, whether that has lodged the power of removal with the President, with the Senate, or with both parties. I respectfully submit, therefore, in reply to this ground which is taken here that the conduct of the President, who comes to assert not a private right, but a great public right confided to his office by the people in which, if anybody is estopped, the people may be estopped; that nothing that the President could do or say could put this great public right into that extraordinary position. What has he done? What are the facts which they rely upon out of which to work this estoppel, as they call it? Why, in the first place, he sent a message to the Senate on the 12th of December, 1867, informing the Senate that he had suspended Mr. Stanton by a certain order, a copy of which he gave; that he had appointed Gen. Grant to exercise the duties of the office *ad interim* by a certain other order, a copy of which he gave. He then entered into a discussion in which he showed the existence of this question, whether Mr. Stanton was in the Tenure of Office bill, and the evidence of the other question, whether this was or was not a constitutional law. Then he invoked the action of the Senate. There was nothing mirepresented; there was nothing concealed which he was bound to state. It was complained by the honorable Managers that he did not tell the Senate that their action should be such as to restore Mr. Stanton practically to the possession of the office or should go to law. It may have been possibly an omission, but I rather think that that good taste, which is so prevalent among the Managers, and which they so insist upon here, would hardly insist that the President should have held out to the Senate something which might have been rejected. They say he made a case for their action in which he was too deferential to the Senate, both by reason of this conduct of his and also of other conduct. Too deferential! Senators, there is no inconsistency in the President's position or conduct in this instance. Suppose a party who has a private right in question submits to the same tribunal, in the same proceeding, these questions: First, I deny the constitutionality under which the right is claimed against me. Second, I assert that the interpretation of that law will not affect this case. Third, I insist that even if it is within the law I have made a case within the law. Is there any inconsistency in that? Is it not done every day, or something analogous to it, in courts of justice? Suppose the President had summed up his message in this way: "To the Senate: I insist, in the first place, that this law is unconstitutional; I insist, in the second place, that Mr. Stanton is not within the law; I respectfully submit, in the third place, whether, if it be a constitutional law, and Mr. Stanton be within it, the facts that I present to you do not make such a case that You will not ask me to receive him back?" He has questioned whether the law was constitutional, whether Mr. Stanton was within it, and then he submits that he had reason to believe and did believe that they thought the law unconstitutional; that he had no reason to believe that they thought Mr. Stanton was within it. He submitted to their consideration the facts that he acted upon and within the law if the case was within it. Well, it seems the President has not only been thus anxious to avoid, but has taken means to avoid a collision with the Senate, and that he was actually in some things else obeyed.

Mr. Curtis went on to refer to the Commission in which changes have been made by the President, and with his sanction, to the removal and suspension of Collectors, &c., and said it had doubtless been done under this law. But when an emergency arose, as in the case of Mr. Stanton, when he must either act, or abandon the power that he holds, it was insisted upon that he must run a "muck" against the law, and take every possible opportunity to give it a blow. On questions of administrative duty merely the President felt bound to obey it. When this emergency arose, however, so that this Department of the Government could not be carried on he must meet it. He did not fear embarrassment or difficulty in the public service because of the suspension or removal of a fraudulent Collector. These changes in commissions had nothing to do with this subject. They were made subject to the conditions prescribed by law, one of which was that the Senate must consent to a removal. Not only the law of Congress, but the Constitution was the law of the land. The changes in the Treasury Department also had nothing to do with the subject of removal whenever it was vested. All officers held subject to the power of removal vested somewhere. He saw nothing on this subject of estoppel growing out of the action of the President, either in the message to the Senate of Dec. 12, or in the charges in the Commission, or in the sending to the Senate notices of suspension of different officers, that has any bearing upon the construction of the Tenure of Office act, as affecting the case of Mr. Stanton. The law might be constitutional, the President might have acted and might have been bound to act under it. Still if Mr. Stanton was not within it, the case remains as it was originally, and the case not being within that law the first article was entirely without foundation.

At this point Mr. Curtis plead fatigue, and on motion of Senator Johnson the Court adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow, and at 3:50 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, April 9.

Mr. Chanler offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

INTERVENTION IN SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, it is the duty of this Government to take prompt and vigorous measures to reconcile the nations of South America, now at war

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to appoint a special commission to Brazil, Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay for this purpose.

Resolved, That the President be requested to inform the House what efforts he may have already made to reconcile the parties to the war now raging between those countries.

DELANO VS. MORGAN.

Mr. Kerr asked leave of absence until the 4th of May, and also asked that he have until the 7th of May to prepare and file the minority report in the contested election case of Delano against Morgan.

Mr. Schofield, acting as Chairman of the Committee on Elections, was willing to let that case go over until the 1st of May, but Mr. Kerr said that he could not possibly be back by that time.

Mr. Schofield then gave notice that he would call up the case whenever the House would be in a condition to hear and dispose of it.

Leave of absence was given to Mr. Kerr and several other members.

DESERTERS.

Mr. Shanks introduced a bill to amend the twenty-first section of the bill to enroll the national forces, so as to modify the provisions disfranchising deserters. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR SALE.

Mr. Twitchell presented a letter from Messrs. M. B. Brady & Co., photographers, asking to be allowed to place a table in the lobby of the House for the sale of the pictures of the Impeachment Managers.

Mr. Eldridge inquired whether the Managers were to have any interest in the profits?

The Speaker stated that he did not feel at liberty to assign a table, desk or stand in the lobby for any purpose.

Mr. Spalding remarked that, at all events, the House would not authorize such a thing.

Mr. Eldridge hoped that unanimous consent would be given if the Managers were to make anything out of it. [Laughter.]

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, the letter was referred to the Committee on Rules.

THE PROCESSION TO THE SENATE.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, as Chairman, and proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the Impeachment trial. There was no business to be done afterward.

The Union League Club.—The Club met last night in its new club-house on Madison-square, and the theatre and hall adjoining were well filled. Mr. Jay, in taking the chair, congratulated the Club on its occupation of the new club-house. It befitted, he remarked, in some degree, the dignity of a Club which represented in the national Metropolis the national sentiment of the American people, and which they proposed to make yet more than it had been a centre of patriotic influence and power, such as of right belonged to a body with so illustrious a record, and which combined in large measure the commercial enterprise, the professional attainment, the solidity, the culture of New-York. Seventy-two members were elected, and an elaborate report on the by-laws was introduced by Mr. Choate, and discussed at great length—being in part amended and adopted—when the Club adjourned.

Sale of Paintings.—The sale of the Avery collection of French paintings commenced last evening at the Somerville Art Gallery. The attendance was large, the bidding spirited and the prices realized must prove highly satisfactory to the importer. The ninety pictures sold last evening brought precisely $25,000. This evening the second and closing sale takes place, and among the names on the catalogue is that of James M. Hart.

Fire in John-street.—At 9 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the four-story brick building No. 60 John-street, the three upper floors of which were occupied by J. A. Babcock, manufacturer of silver-plated ware; loss by fire and water $3,000. The first floor was occupied by J. Reckendorfer & Co., dealers in stationery, who sustained considerable loss by water. The damage to the building will not exceed $500. The cause of the fire is unknown.

LEE'S SURRENDER.

Celebration of the Third Anniversary of the Event—Large Meeting at Cooper Institute—Addresses by Gen. Sickles, Gen. Pleasanton, E. Delafield Smith and Others.

The Central Grant Club last evening celebrated at Cooper Institute the third anniversary of Lee's surrender to Gen. Grant at Appomattox Court-house. The hall of the Institute was beautifully decorated with the national colors, and around each pillar was wreathed a quantity of blue bunting, spangled with silver stars. Over the platform was a fine picture of the surrender of Lee, and above it Grant's memorable saying: "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer." Above this was a fine portrait of Gen. Grant by Brady.

By 8 o'clock the hall was filled, an unusually large number of ladies being present. Dodworth's band furnished the music.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, who said that they had met to celebrate the most important event in the history of the nation. They must all recollect when the joyful news arrived that our army had succeeded in preserving the integrity of the country, and once more extending the Executive power over all the States and Territories. We could not but feel gratitude to Grant for the victory which he had won and for the restoration of peace. The terms which he had exacted from Lee were founded on patriotic principles, and time had shown their sound policy. Having brought the war to a successful close, Grant proceeded to Washington, and there he had since remained, in discharge of double duties. As Secretary of War *ad interim* he had displayed great executive ability, and had increased the confidence of the people in him. He would surely be elected Chief Magistrate, and thus the Government would be in the hands of the men that elected Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.]

A long list of Vice-Presidents was then read, comprising the names of Hamilton Fish, W. E. Dodge, Thurlow Weed, E. C. Benedict, A. T. Stewart, Wm. B. Astor, Charles A. Dana, A. V. Stout, Jonathan Sturgess, and many other prominent citizens.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were read by Hon. E. Delafield Smith.

Resolved, That is the duty of the American people to commemorate by appropriate demonstrations the great victories of the war, which culminated in the overthrow of the rebellion and the final extinguishment of human Slavery from all the States and Territories of the Union.

Resolved, That the event we celebrate this day—the surrender of Gen. Lee and the rebel army of Northern Virginia to Gen. Grant, and the brave officers and soldiers of his command—should in all coming time be held in sacred remembrance, and honored as the Nation, by custom, honors the day when our forefathers declared the thirteen original States free and independent.

Resolved, That the New-York Central Grant Club and the friends of Ulysses S. Grant, here assembled for the purpose of celebrating the third anniversary of the surrender at Appomattox Court-house, do again most earnestly recommend the hero of this victory to the loyal people of the United States as their candidate for President.

Resolved, That Gen. Grant's military achievements, beginning with the capture of Fort Donelson and culminating in the final overthrow of the rebellion, together with his enlarged views and positive statesmanship, as evinced in his recent acts as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and his efforts to carry into effect, successfully, the Congressional policy of reconstruction, have so thoroughly convinced his countrymen of his fitness for the highest office in their gift, that they propose to elevate him to that position.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that this Government is a Government of the people, and that the voice of the people, expressed through their representatives in Congress, should be regarded as the supreme law of the land; that any attempt to resist the will of the people so expressed is a violation of the fundamental principles upon which this Government was founded, and should receive the condemnation of all friends of republican institutions in this and other countries.

Resolved, That on an occasion like this it is fitting and proper, and it is our pleasure to express our gratitude to the officers and soldiers of the army, and the officers and men of the navy, for their self-sacrificing and patriotic efforts to suppress rebellion, and save the life of the nation; that we deeply sympathize with the relations and friends of those who yielded up their lives in the cause of their country, and that it should be the pleasure of this and coming generations to perpetuate their memories and honor their deeds of valor.

MR. SMITH'S SPEECH.

Mr. Smith said he would not, in the presence of the historical personages who were to follow him, delay the audience, but would give a statement of the leading principles of the party which had become the historical party of the country, among which were these: That the franchise should not be granted to those who had been traitors to the country and had endeavored to destroy it, and should be extended to all those who had been true to the Republic, without regard to condition or color, [applause,] and that the control of the Government should not again be allowed to pass into the hands of the party in the North which was the "right bower" of the rebellion, the "left bower" of which only was in the South.

Mr. A. Jackson Plumb read letters received from Gov. J. B. Oglesby, of Illinois; Gov. Marcus L. Ward, of New-Jersey; Gov. A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Gov. Harriman, of New-Hampshire; Hon. N. P. Banks, Hon. J. B. Washburne, Hon. E. C. Ingersoll and Lieut.-Gov. S. L. Woodford, all of whom expressed the opinion that Ulysses S. Grant would be the next President of the United States.

GEN. SICKLES' SPEECH.

Major-Gen. Sickles was next introduced and was received with loud cheers, which were again and again repeated. When silence had been restored, he said the last time he had the honor to be presented to an audience in that hall was in December last, at an assemblage of the citizens of New-York convened to present the illustrious name of Gen. Grant, as the candidate of the loyal Union men of this land for the next Presidency. [Applause.] That meeting was convened without distinction of party, and it embraced among those present some of the most distinguished men of which our City could boast—men eminent in commerce, at the bar, in the pulpit, and in all the professions and avocations in life. It must be indeed most gratifying to all the friends of Gen. Grant, personally and politically—it must be a source of unqualified pleasure to the great Union Party of the nation, to have witnessed the unanimity, the heartiness, the enthusiasm with which that name had been received throughout the land. To-day Gen. Grant stood before the country the impersonation of its loyal heart, and of its truest and best inspirations, as much as he embodied and represented the armies of the Republic when he received the sword of Lee. (Loud cheers.) The event they met there to celebrate on this occasion would stand forever in American history as one of the most glorious and honorable of any in our annals. And yet, there were those—and not a few of them—who would like to have it unsung, and all the brilliant and holy memories of the war forgotten—buried in oblivion—sacrificed to the tender sensibilities of the Democratic Party. [Cheers and laughter.] Gov. Seymour and Mr. Doolittle, and the Mayor of our City, and Mr. Voorhies, of Indiana, [hisses,] all unite in this earnest appeal to the Union Party, the Union men and the country, to forget all that the Union armies, and the Union men, and the Union women of the land hold most dear in their recollection—the heroic efforts and sacrifices made to put down rebellion. Forget it. Yes, when Switzerland forgot her William Tell, when Ireland forgot her Emmet, when Hungary forgot her Kossuth, when Italy forgot her Garibaldi, when France forgot her Lafayette, when England forgot John Bright, when America forgot Washington, [loud cheering,] when America forgot Lincoln, [renewed cheering,] then, and not till then, would the people of this country forget the armies and all their noble deeds; then, and not till then, would they forget the genius of our leaders who commanded those armies; then, and not till then, would they forget the sacrifices, the labors and the wisdom of the statesmen who guided us through a period so full of peril. [Cheers.] He had recently had the pleasure of enlisting for a short campaign in the State of New-Hampshire, where it became necessary in '68 to endeavor to preserve in peace what at Appomattox Court House was won in war; and he had the pleasure to come home and bring to the people, at whose suggestions and solicitations he went there, the facts and some of the honors of a well-fought fight and a handsome victory. [Cheers.] He had more recently had the pleasure to visit Connecticut, and although he found the enemy there in position and strongly entrenched, yet by a vigorous assault, although they did not capture him horse, foot and dragoons, they brought out of the battle the best prize of the conflict—they sustained Congress in the rebuke administered to Dixon, and sustained Congress in the election of a Legislature—in the election of a Republican Legislature with an increased majority; and if the Democracy could afford to pay for ammunition to fire guns over that triumph, he thought they (the Union Party) could stand it as long as they (the Democracy) could. [Laughter and cheers.] And so the Union Party had now taken Grant as their leader in the civil conflict, until the 9th of next April, when they would not only celebrate the surrender of Lee to Grant, but the triumph of Grant as the next President of the United States. [Loud applause.] It might not be inappropriate on an occasion of that kind, and might not be altogether without interest to the audience, to pass in rapid review the course of events that had occurred since the remarkable transaction they had especially met to commemorate. In '65, they would remember, the Government, in all its departments, Executive, Judicial and Legislative, was united in regard to all of the great measures of that day—united in all the great measures contemplated for the preservation of the country and the restoration of the Union upon a loyal basis. While that unity of the Government continued all was well. The South submitted to the fate brought upon her by the decision of the war. She accepted, in the phrase of that day, "the situation." She submitted, without a murmur, to the military Government established by His Excellency the President before Congress had been convened; and yet, to-day, nothing is heard more frequently from His Excellency himself down to those employed around him—nothing was more frequently heard than denunciations of the monstrous usurpations perpetrated by Congress in confirming that Military Government. Under military rule, every Southern State submitted to the adoption of the Constitutional amendments dictated to them by His Excellency the President. That amendment abolished slavery throughout the length and breadth of the United States. Two or three States, it was true, dissented from the amendment—New-Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky—three States under the control of the Democratic Party, who, to their disgrace be it said, refused to erase from our national escutcheon that stigma. But even South Carolina, and Georgia, and Louisiana, and nearly all the rebel States, united with the loyal States deferring to their sentiments and to the expressed wishes of Congress in adopting that amendment. What next? Reaction—for reaction always makes revolutionary changes in a nation. The first symptom of the reaction appeared at the White House. The partisans of the reaction laid siege to the Supreme Court and effected a lodgment there. They laid siege to Congress and captured Doolittle and Dixon. But they did make one more remarkable capture; they captured the Democratic Party entirely. [Cheers and laughter.] And the year 1866 presented the surprising spectacle of a President entering office with all the power that a man could take upon his soul to carry out faithfully the policy of Lincoln and the Union Congress which was chosen with him. After some further remarks the speaker went on to ask: And now what did they hear from the Democracy? "We want a white man's Goverment," they said. Ah, but that was offered to them by the law of Congress, passed by two-thirds of Congress, and refused by twenty-one loyal States. "Oh," said the Southern Democratic leaders, "we want to have universal suffrage." Ah! they were perfectly willing to extend the principle of universal suffrage so that it should include every rebel name the Government had or ever had, but they can't consent to the principle that universal suffrage should extend to the loyal men of the South. How did Washington deal with rebellion? He brought troops from Virginia and put down the whisky rebellion. He need not go there for troops now to put down the whisky rebellion. [Laughter.] How did Jefferson deal with the insurrection of Burr? How did Jackson deal with the insurrection in South Carolina? Now in these days of the Democratic Party they seemed to be at a loss who to put up for the Presidency. Sometimes, and from some quarters they heard Gov. Seymour's name proposed, [hisses;] but the trouble was with Gov. Seymour that he was the responsible author of the Chicago platform, which was an insult to the Union armies and to every loyal man in the nation. [Cheers.] As soon as they discovered that, they rushed over the sea and telegraphed to Farragut to see if he would not be their candidate. A voice—"Three cheers for Farragut—he is a good man anyhow." [Applause.] He, the speaker would say yes, all honor to Farragut. Let them all honor him, for he deserved it. He would go down in history and future time as the model companion of our own Grant. [Cheers.] In speaking of suffrage, the speaker said it was claimed by their opponents that they should have intelligent suffrage. Now, for every one in the Union party who could not read and write, the Democratic Party, when in power, had twenty who could not read or write. Then they were told that they must have a *sober* suffrage, [laughter,] they forgetting that with so many of their followers the ballot and Bourbon are almost inseparable. [Cheers and laughter.] And we were told that at all events we should have honest suffrage. To hear that cry raised when he had just come from New-Haven where New-York voters were transported with a rapidity and facility to reinforce the frightened Democracy of Connecticut—transported there with as great velocity and promptness as that with which the rebel ram used to bring troops from Chattanooga to Richmond. (Cheers and laughter.) He would admonish the people against what they might expect if the much-talked of "reaction" should take place. The *World* had declared "No living thing shall stay the avenging progress of the reaction," and the true nature of this reaction would be found in the murder of a loyal Georgian, Rev. Mr. Ashburn, and in the recent action of the Legislature of a Southern State, which authorized the calling out of the militia to suppress Union meetings. If the objects of all the sacrifices that had been made, were to be accomplished, they must be accomplished now, or they could never be attained. The Executive having gone over to the reactionary combination the reconstruction policy of Congress had been obstructed at every step of its progress; but since the Union Party had taken Grant for its leader in November and December last, the action of Congress had become firmer and more definite until it had arraigned the Executive for "high crimes and misdemeanors." [Prolonged and enthusiastic applause.] He would not, being a soldier, discuss the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused. The verdict would settle that question. But it has been more than whispered that the question of succession would afterward be discussed, that the office would not be turned over to the succession in an orderly and legal manner. He would advise the President to take warning from his past attempts to alienate the army from the people, from the failure to alienate Sherman and Thomas. [Great applause.] When the verdict should be given, the loyal millions, the army of 1865 which President Johnson reviewed in Washington, reinforced by a million more of brave and loyal men, would unite in enforcing it. As well might the Cherokees, the Seminoles and Mohicans return to claim the lands on the banks of the Susquehanna, or George the Third arise to claim the colonies, as the old *régime* of Toucey, Buchanan and the others attempt to regain their lost ascendency. [Repeated cheers.]

At the close of his speech three cheers were given for the General as he returned to his seat. Major-General Pleasonton was then introduced, and was received by the audience with vociferous cheers.

GEN. PLEASONTON'S SPEECH.

The General said: We meet here to-night to celebrate the anniversary of the second great event in our national history, viz.: the surrender of the rebel army under Gen. Lee, to the armies of the Union under Gen. Grant, on the 9th of April, 1865, near Appomattox Court-house, Virginia. I call it the second great event of our national history, because there was only one other event in our history which compares with it in the great and stupendous changes and results made upon our institutions and upon our people by its consummation—and that event was the surrender of the British army under Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, to the Federal army under Gen. Washington—an event which ended the war of the Revolution by compelling the Government of Great Britain to recognize our country as a separate and independent nation. From that time the young American Republic began its rapid advance in commerce, manufactures and agriculture, in science, art, civilization and expansion. Its triumphant progress excited the surprise and admiration of the civilized world. The most beautiful flower carries with it the elements of its own decay, in conjunction with the seeds of its development and perpetuation. It is the duty of the husbandman to cherish and save the germ of the flower; it is the duty of the statesman to cherish and protect the germ of those institutions that render a nation peaceful and prosperous. Like the flower, so did we, in our strength, prosperity and happiness, bear with us the elements of a terrible and bloody rebellion, which sought to destroy all that had grown and flourished under the genial care of a generous people. It was the institution of Slavery which caused the people of the Southern States to commit the high crime of rebellion against the Government of the United States; and it was only after a hard and fierce war for four long years that this rebellion was put down, and the elements from which it sprang cast out from among us. The surrender of Lee to Grant becomes then one of the great national landmarks from which we shall hereafter estimate the changes and results of our National policy. I may ask who can foresee what will be the grand future of this country in wealth, power, prosperity and happiness, when we remember that Washington, himself, never realized that our frontier would extend beyond the Mississippi River, or that slavery would ever culminate in rebellion. Now, having pushed our frontiers to the Pacific Ocean, and shown our Union to be invincible in the loyalty of its defenders, there is no enterprise, no undertaking, that the American people cannot accomplish if true to themselves, if true to the doctrine of our great standard-bearer, whose closing victory over the late rebellion we now celebrate—"That the will of the people is the law of the land. After the war of the Revolution our forefathers had the same troubles and difficulties in their political affairs that we have in our day. They had the same strong opposition to the war during its continuance. There were men who declared it was a failure. That the colonies could never obtain their independence, and some went so far as to assist the enemy whenever they could do so. After the war there was the same opposition to every advance and progress in the work of reconstructing the country on a national basis. Many of these persons had to leave the country in consequence of their disloyalty, and a good story is told of Gen. Washington in this connection which is applicable at the present time, and I will therefore relate it. A number of these Tories, as they were called, had settled in Nova Scotia, and waited there several years expecting the Government of the United States would send for them and beg them to return; but, finding this was not done, they sent a delegation to Gen. Washington, who was then President of the United States, requesting him to pardon them. Gen. Washington received the delegation very kindly, and they explained to him the object of their mission. They stated the Tories in Nova Scotia desired to return to the United States; that they would promise to be good citizens if permitted to return; that they had been converted in Nova Scotia, and were praying night and day for the United States, and for the General in particular, and that they hoped he would pardon them. The General replied he was most happy to hear of the welfare of those persons in Nova Scotia, of their reformation and the assurances of their good Christian character. He was gratified, he said, for their prayers, and in return, he could assure them that they were always remembered in his, and he hoped most sincerely that they would go to Heaven; but that if they did go there, he could never consent to their going by the way of the United States; it must be by the way of Nova Scotia. Now, the Democratic Party of the present day is the Nova Scotia delegation of the rebels to the people of the north. They want to get back into the Union on their own terms, and they think to delude us, as the Tories tried to delude Washington, with their professions. But the true course for the loyal people to pursue, is to adopt the course of Washington and not let these rebels return until they have shown the most undoubted proofs of loyalty, until they have shown they are willing to make as many sacrifices for the Union as they made for four years to get out of it. Then, and not till then, shall I be willing to let them back. The rights and privileges of an American citizen are too valuable and too honorable to be bartered away for disloyal votes. Loyalty, and loyalty alone, must be the test whether a man is worthy to be a citizen of this great Republic. His deeds, not his words, his record, and not his oath, must decide his claims to citizenship and to suffrage. In the campaign in Connecticut I was not surprised to find the issues on national questions so squarely divided by the two parties, the Republicans and the Democrats. The Republican Party maintained the loyal cause throughout, while the Democrats openly sustained the demand of the rebels to return to the Union on their own terms. The mere mention of the war threw their speakers into spasms. There was His Excellency Gov. Seymour, of New-York, whose health I regret was bad, and from his statements his memory, I am sorry to say, proved to be worse. He stated the war was over, and should now be forgotten, and not referred to by any one on either side. The people of the South do not understand the Chicago Platform declaring the war a failure, and the discussion of it might hurt their feelings and produce a little unpleasantness. Rosewater reconstruction is what they liked and what they needed. The Governor was consistent in his advice to the Democrats, for to them and the rebels the war was a failure. It failed to elect McClellan, their candidate to the Presidency; it failed to restore the Southern States on their own terms, and it will continue to fail to do so until they can be restored on a loyal basis. The mention of the war to the Democrats in Connecticut, reminded me of a story of a man who was addicted to talking on business matters before his wife, who set up great pretensions to fashion and elegance. He was generally quieted by the remark from his wife of, "Oh! Mr. T., I've such a headache." On one occasion, however, the honest old fellow could not restrain his indignation, so in the midst of a large company he broke out in abuse of the subject of his wrath. His wife put in her headache several times without success, when she raised her voice and declared it was a very bad headache, when Mr. T., nothing rebuked, said: "Madam, damn your headache;" and went on, much to the amusement of his hearers. The Democrats give up the discussion of the war, but say they still have the negro question with which to defeat the loyal people and beat Gen. Grant for the Presidency. Now, I have to give them a piece of friendly advice, which is this: For twenty years and upward they talked the negro until they talked ten States out of the Union, and if they continue talking on the same subject, they will end by talking themselves out of all hope of ever regaining power, while our glorious country will go on increasing in strength, wealth, prosperity and happiness, until we shall become the pride and wonder of the world.

Speeches were also made by Ex-Senator Andrews and Hon. A. J. Dittenhoeffer, after which the assemblage dispersed with cheers for the Union leader.

OUTSIDE MEETING.

Immediately in front of the Institute, a large stand was erected, from which a band discoursed some excellent music. The meeting was opened by Judge A. J. Dittenhoeffer, who read a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and then made a lengthy address in support of Gen. Grant's election to the Presidency, which was loudly applauded. He was followed by A. Jackson Plumb, T. B. Asten and Thomas J. Brown, after which the meeting was adjourned, in order that those who composed it might hear Gen. Sickles, inside the hall.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Thursday, April 9—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¾@93⅞ for money and account.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds ....72¾@72⅞

Illinois Central Railway Shares 94¾

Erie Railway Shares 47½

Frankfort, Thursday, April 9—5 P. M.

United States Bonds closed firm at 75⅝ for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool, Thursday, April 9—5 P. M.

Cotton—The market closed firm at a decline, late in the day, of ⅛d. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands, in port ....12⅛d.

Middling Uplands, to arrive ....12d.

Middling Orleans ....12⅜d.

The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

Trade Report—The advices from Manchester are favorable. The market for goods and yarns is active and buoyant.

Breadstuffs—Barley has declined to 5s. 1d. ⅌ 60 lbs. for American. Corn steady at 39s. 9d. Wheat, 15s. 10d. for California White, and 14s. 3d. for Red Western. Oats 4s. Peas 47s. Flour 37s.

Provisions—The market closed steady at the following prices: Beef 125s. Pork 86s. Lard 64s. Cheese 55s. Bacon 47s. 6d.

Produce—Spirits Turpentine has declined to 33s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Petroleum, 10d. ⅌ gallon. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 3d. Sugar, 26s. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 7s. 3d. for Common, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 46s. Linseed Oil, £36. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s.

Antwerp, Thursday, April 9—5 P. M.

Petroleum—The market closed steady at 42f., 50 centimes for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

Cincinnati, Thursday, April 9.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 Winter Red, $2 38@$2 40; No. 2 do., $2 30@$2 32. Corn dull; sales of ear at 84c.@85c. Oats quiet at 74c.@75c. Rye firm at $1 80. Barley dull; best Fall offered at $2 80. Cotton firmer at 28c. for Middling; there were some sales at this figure. Tobacco firm and quiet; sales 100 hhds. at $4@$9 for Lugs, and $10@$29 15 for Leaf. Mess Pork in speculative demand; sales 2,200 bbls. at $27, buyer this month; $27 50, June; $26 50@$27 on the spot; the latter was the extreme. Lard firm and in demand at 17¼c.; there was an active speculative demand. Bulk Meats—Sales of 1,200,000 lbs. at 12c. for Shoulders, 14¾c. for Sides; ¼c. higher was asked later; sales of Clear Sides at 15½c.@16c., the latter buyer this month. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.; Hams, 18c.@19c. Gold, 138¼. Exchange firm.

Chicago, Thursday, April 9.

Flour quiet; Spring Extras, $8 50@$10 50. Wheat dull and declined ½c.@1c.; No. 1 quoted at $2 05; No. 2 at $1 86½@$1 87½. Corn less active, and declined ½c.@¾c.; No. 1 quoted at 80c.@80½c.; new almost nominal at 76½c. Oats dull at 58c. Rye dull at $1 55½@$1 60. Barley more active at $2 25@$2 27 for No. 2, in store. Mess Pork active but easier at $26 25@$26 50. Lard active and firm at 17c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged; Dry Salted Shoulders, 11½c.; Sweet Pickled Hams steady. Live Hogs steady and firm at $7 25@$9 75. Beef Cattle more active ranging from $5 75@$8 75. Receipts to-day—6,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats, 6,000 Live Hogs. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 4,800 bushels Wheat, 22,600 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Live Hogs.

New-Orleans, La., Thursday, April 9.

Cotton active and advanced; Sales 2,000 bales; Middlings, 31c.; receipts 1,712 bales; exports 2,989 bales. Sugar—Louisiana Fair, 13c.; prime, 13¾c. Molasses—Louisiana reboiled quoted at 75c.@85c.; Cuba, 56c.@60c. Flour in good demand; Superfine, $9 87½@$10; Double Extra, $11; Choice, $13 75. Corn—The market is bare; quoted at $1 07½@$1 10. Oats, 78c.@79c. Pork held at $27. Hay—Prime Western $19@$20. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 19c. Lard—Tierce, 18½c.@19c. Sterling Exchange, 149@152. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ ⅌ cent. premium. Gold, 139½@140.

Oswego, Thursday, April 9.

Flour steady at previous quotations; sales 900 bbls. at $10 75@$11 for No. 1 Spring; $12 75 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White, and $14 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales 380 bushels Choice White Canada at $3 05, delivered to the cars. Corn unchanged; sales 800 bushels No. 1 at $1 25. Corn Meal, $2 75 ⅌ cwt. Mill Feed, steady; Shorts, 35c.; Shipstuffs, 40c.; Middlings, 42@45c. ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 80c.; to New York, 70c.; to Albany, 60c. Lake Imports—24,124 bushels wheat.

Louisville, Thursday, April 9.

Tobacco—Lugs to Medium Leaf, $5 25@$17 75. Cotton, 28c. Flour—Superfine, $8 50; A No. 1, $14. Wheat, $2 40@$2 50. Corn in bulk, 82c.@83c. Oats, 74c. Barley, $2 60@$2 80. Mess Pork, $27. Bacon—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.; Clear Ribbed, 16¾c.; Fancy Hams, 19c., packed. Lard—Tierces, 17½c.; k. g, 18½c. Raw Whisky, free, $2 20.

Toledo, Thursday, April 9.

Flour quiet. Wheat advanced 1c.; sales of Amber Michigan at $2 61@$2 62; No. 2 Spring, $2 10. Corn easier; sales of No. 1 at 90½c.; buyer all the month, 92c.; seller June, 90c. Oats steady; sales of No. 1 Michigan at 69c. Rye scarce. Barley nominal. Receipts—1,600 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats.

Milwaukee, Thursday, April 9.

Flour quiet, but weak; best Spring Extras, $9 75. Wheat steady at $1 97½ for No. 1. Corn active at 78c. Provisions firmer. Lard 17c. Receipts To-day—800 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,700 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat.

Buffalo, Thursday, April 9.

Flour dull and nominally 25c. lower. Wheat active. Corn dull; small lots of new, on the track, at $1 05, and two cars old Yellow at $1 07, in store. Other articles generally dull and unchanged.

San Francisco, Thursday, April 9.

Flour is quiet; Extra, $7 87½; Superfine, $7 12½; Oregon Extra, $7 75. Wheat—large sales at $2 40@$2 42½; $2 50 considered the outside figure for strictly choice. Legal-tenders, 72¼.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Thursday, April 9.

Stocks irregular. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 45¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅛. Gold, 138⅜.

[Advertisement.]

What can I do Best?—A careful examination by a competent Phrenologist will reveal the fact. Charts, with written descriptions of character, given daily at No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Furniture Coverings.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Curtains,
Lace, Brocatelle, Repp, Terry, &c.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The Port Jervis Bank, all the papers say, and it is a fact, was saved from burglars on Thursday night last by a very ingenious telegraph apparatus. It was simply the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, with the alarm bell in the President's house, about 600 feet from the bank. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

It has been said that a man might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion. We hardly agree with this, but one might as well be in the woods as in this City without a good Hat on. The place par excellence for "nobby" Hats is at KNOX, the Hatter's, No. 212 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	April 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	April 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	April 11	New-York	Glasgow.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Portland, by the *Hibernian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana, by the *Bienville*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Ireland via Queenstown, by the *City of Antwerp*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In the steamship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall and San Francisco—For Aspinwall—H. Nathan, Ramon Arias, Pedro Perez M. Urisani and wife, Geo. R. Farmer, L. Cavenarro. For California—W. F. Clarke, R. G. Ames, D. D. Shattuck, wife, mother and three children, C. Gilmore, C. C. Shattuck, wife and child, E. P. Pike, wife and two children, Miss Western, Miss Manchester, O. B. Evans, L. O. Green, E. Ivison and wife, Frank J. McCullough, S. Mead, Frank M. Bacon, A. Hamburger, wife and child, S. Hamburger, C. Antel, wife and two children, H. Brewster, Mrs. M. A. Brooks, D. Gilman, Chas. Fredberg, H. Johnson, wife and child, Mr. and John Rapp, John Meyer, J. R. Fried, M. Hopkins and wife, S. B. Leyon, wife and nephew, J. Wurmser, wife and two children, Miss Vesta Howe, Miss M. Horton, Mrs. H. J. Crocker and two children, Mrs. W. Rogers, daughter and child, W. R. Phelps, H. H. Brooks, Dr. C. B. Hammond, S. W. Dickens, H. H. Bartlett, G. A. Carney, T. T. Gilliland, J. R. Gilliland, Nathan Schlessinger, Henry Lansbuigh, Mrs. Anthony and child, Miss J. E. Pierson, T. L. Williams, wife and 3 children, Mrs. N. S. Crump, D. H. Sisson, G. H. Livingston, G. R. Short, N. J. Singman, W. Perkins, J. B. Saxe, wife and child, Miss Romer, W. H. Romer, E. B. Allen, N. J. Romer, C. C. Meyer, C. D. Allen, Seth Allen, Jr., E. Westervelt, Mrs. G. G. Blanchard and child, Miss Kitty Stowe, Robert Drake, Rev. D. W. Atherton, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Donald McArthur, S. L. Pereira, Judge Samuel Cole, Mrs. D. P. Whiting and child, Charles S. Nagle, K. T. Harlow, Mrs. Capt. D. M. Trailey and daughter, H. W. Corbyn and wife, Mrs. E. Saxon, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. J. Conroy, Miss Kenney, H. L. Maynard, wife and 3 children, Mrs. J. B. White and 4 children, Major S. W. Perry, H. B. Marsh, wife and sister, Charles Burrale, Dr. A. S. Sinder, J. S. Northrup, John H. Boalt, Mrs. John H. Boalt, Mrs. A. W. Nason, Francis Knight, Mrs. John Ferguson, Mrs. E. Farnham and child, Dr. W. H. Faxon, D. W. Graffien, H. Welch, D. Whiteside, Wm. Sineaton, J. C. Hawkins and wife, J. G. James, wife and child, O. L. Chamberlain, Mrs. L. A. Barbour and child, Mrs. Pullen and child, Mrs. Andrews, J. Schlissenger, Robert Ingraham, Isaac Ingraham, Hugh Ingraham, J. Dezaldo and wife, W. S. Neal, Mrs. Kate Slocum and child, Mrs. S. D. Merchant and child, Paymaster E. N. Cushing, Benj. Tryon, J. C. Johnson and wife, Miss Thurlow, M. Bronson, Miss Jellerson, H. Logan, wife and four children, Miss Lizzie Fields, Miss S. J. McCullough, J. Steifeldt, W. S. Stann, S. S. Staples and wife, W. A. and G. F. Shaw, Mrs. H. Shaw and daughter, Miss M. Towle, Miss Sarah Pierce and child, Jeremiah Sheldon, Mrs. D. Amos, E. C. Quin, Mrs. J. Snow and child, G. Barker, Jno. A. Robertson, C. W. Wentworth, wife and child; Mrs. W. S. Allerson, Wm. Godschalk, W. L. Sharpe, R. D. Fellows, Miss Kate Mills, Mrs. H. C. Mills and two children, T. Scott Stewart, Mrs. E. Oliver and two servants, Miss Lottie Morton, Miss Clara Lee, Miss Rosa Wakely, Miss A. Gardner, Miss M. Wood, Geo. M. Watson, J. W. Kelly, A. M. Emmerson, Jas. Smith, Chas. Smith, Wm. Gordon, R. W. Kersey, J. H. Shepperd, A. Bruce, C. K. Colby, M. P. Brown, L. and F. A. Horton, Jas. Ward and wife, E. W. Taylor, G. Buck, R. D. Taylor, D. A. Roe, L. H. Child, W. Lewis, D. Long and wife, L. C. Russell, J. Browne, J. B. Williams, J. J. Miller, S. A. Cook, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

April 9—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Magee, George Case, J. Henderson and lady, Miss Henderson, Louis Roy, J. W. Eatz and lady, J. O. Clarke, Mr. Brothschood, Mr. Renfrew, C. H. R. Grossett, T. Redford, J. Walker, Arch. Cox, John Clarke, Thomas Tinsley, L. Holymaister, Mr. Chamberlain, G. Payne, J. H. Walker, L. H. Holbach, George Cooper, Edward Kauter, Mrs. Walsh and child, Mrs. Browhead and 2 children, James Harlock.

April 9—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg*—Caecilie Greve and 2 children, Gustav Hinsch, R. Hissine, A. von Tempelhoff, C. Lunddahl, O. Dankert, A. Schoed, O. Scheeter, F. Mangelsdorff, C. Eremel, F. Heller, H. Menges, C. Pfiester von Pelser, Berensberg, C. Baumgartner.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 30 | Sun sets...... 6 34 | Moon rises...10 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 45 | Gov. Island.10 34 | Hell Gate....11 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Herman Livingston, Eaton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., Jas. Hand; Glaucus, Walton, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia.

Barks Warren Hastings, (Br.,) Perry, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Antelope, White, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Brigs Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, Theo. Fouike's Son; Peerless, (Br.,) Phillips, Havana, Lunt Bros.; W. A. Chase, McDonald, Nuevitas, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Little Dorret, (Br.,) Norwell, Gibraltar for orders, G. F. Bulley; W. E. Burns, Barbour, Georgetown, S. C., R. P. Buck & Co.; Matilda Brooks, Culver, Port Jefferson, L. I., Miller & Houghton; Gun Rock, Boyd, Calais, John Boynton's Son & Co.; James Warren, Driscoll, St. John, P. R., Snow & Richardson; Old Chad, McClintock, Nassau, N. P., Jas. Douglass; Enchantress, Covert, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.

Sloop Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport, Conn.

Arrived.

Steamship Manhattan, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool March 24, via Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 933 passengers to Williams & Guion. Had westerly gales on the passage. April 4, lat. 42 8 N., lon. 46 40 W., exchanged signals with steamship Colorado, hence for Liverpool. April 6, lat. 40 50, lon. 63 30 W., passed a National Co.'s steamship bound E. 8th, lat. 40 20 N., lon. 70 W., passed steamship Cimbria, hence for Hamburg.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool March 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 31 passengers to E. Cunard. Had westerly gales the entire passage. April 6, lat. 41 44, lon. 60 6, spoke ship E. M. Taylor, bound W. Same day, lat. 41 26, lon. 61 40, a bark-rigged steamer bound E. 8th, lat. 40 17, lon. 69 56, a Norw. bark bound W. Same day, 11:15 P. M., 75 miles east of Sandy Hook, steamship China, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Brig Scio, (of Barbados,) Brown, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to Sturges & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had northerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails and stove part of the cargo in the hold. Sld. in co. with schr. Margaret, for New-York, and brig Mary, for Boston. March 29, in lat. 32, lon. 70, in a gale from N. W., John Boyen, seaman, fell from foretopsail-yard overboard, and was drowned.

Brig Aroostook, (of Boston,) Bryant, Messina 63 ds., and from Gibraltar 42 ds., with fruit to Miller & Houghton. March 22, lat. 37, lon. 60, passed a number of petroleum barrels, vessel's deck-house and a number of deck-planks; from lat. 33, lon. 50, has had westerly gales.

Brig Omega, (of Sidney,) McGinnis, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to W. J. Emmett—vessel to C. B. Swain. Has had northerly gales the entire passage; stove the cargo in the hold.

Brig Cascatella, (of Richmond, Me.,) Carlile, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to master. Has had northerly gales from lat. 30; lost and split sails, sprung mainboom.

Brig Mattano, Jarvis, Trinidad, Cuba, 16 ds., with molasses to Galway & Casado—vessel to master. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Mayaguez March 17, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had northerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. Josephine, Hageman, Ponce, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar and fruit to Doliner, Potter & Co. Has had northerly gales the entire passage; lost the deck-load of oranges.

Schr. Gersh Banker, Aruba, Spanish Main, 15 ds., with gold and copper ore to N. L. McCready & Co. Left no vessels. Has had northerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. James Smith, Lavender, Elizabethport, for Irvington.

Schr. S. J. Linsley, Crockett, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Celestia, Hubbard, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Ellen Merryman, Hutchinson, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Adele Felecia, Elliott, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Connecticut, Stephenson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. C. Burdett, Rogers, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lady Adams, Heald, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. E. Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. T. K. Weldon, Weldon, Elizabethport, for Aspinwall.

Schr. Albert Stewart, Gilbert, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. T. P. Abell, Howes, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scofield, New-Haven.

Schr. Edward Stanly, Rich, Wellfleet.

Schr. J. Rushing, Babcock, New-Haven.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—One ship, two barks and three brigs in the offing bound in. Wind light N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Palmyra, for Liverpool; Flag, for Savannah; Hansa, for Bremen; Eagle, for Havana; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington; Saratoga, for Norfolk. Ships Resolute, for Shanghae; Amphrite, for Stettin. Barks Rebecca Caruana, for Matanzas; Morning Star, for St. Jago; Lorena, for Havana. Brig Velocity, for St. Jago.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 9—Arr. steamers Nereus, Ashland and Neptune, from New-York.

Also arr. ship Missouri, from Charleston; brig J. Leighton, from Brunswick, Ga.

MOBILE, April 9—Cld. schr. H. F. Baker, for Boston. Arr. schr. Ann & Susan, Douglas, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9—The ship Otago arrived from Mazatlan to-day for repairs, having met with a disaster off the coast of Mexico.

Sld. ship Coldstream, for Liverpool.

SOUTH YARMOUTH, Mass., April 9—Arr. schr. George S. Adams, from St. Domingo for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Etna, (Br.,) Bridgman, from Liverpool March 28, arrived at Halifax the 9th inst., and proceeded again for New-York.

Boston, April 9.—The schr. Silas Wright, of Rockland, from New-York for Boston, with a cargo of pig iron, is ashore and bilged on Little Neck Beach, near Narragansett, R. I., and will prove a total loss. The crew were saved.

The brig Ottawa, from Cienfuegos for Boston, was dismasted in Vineyard Sound during the recent storm, and to-day was taken in tow by the steamer Monchansett, for New-Bedford for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Jason—schr., from Ponce, P. R., for Baltimore, March 28, lat. 19, lon. 68.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce P. R., March 24, bark Reindeer, for New-York in 4 days.

PLANTING SEASON.

LAWN AND STREET TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS.

GRAPEVINES at low rates, by 100 and 1,000.

ROSES on their own roots, of the best sorts.

Apple, Pear, Peach and other FRUIT TREES.

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PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

AT COST, PIANOS

A large assortment. I am about removing, and offer a large stock of the best pianos in the market at cost of manufacture.
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3d-av. and 14th-st.

NEW 50c. SIZE.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

For Moths. Cheap, reliable, durable, fragrant. Every Druggist sells it. THEOD. S. HARRIS, Boston.

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CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR FRIENDS TO THEIR ELEGANT AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NICKEL-SILVER AND FINE WHITE METAL ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR THEM BY THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY.

Spring Overcoats,
NEWEST STYLE,
$8 TO $15
SUITS,
OF
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THE BEST, THE CHEAPEST

Recommended by Railway Conductors, Engineers and Expressmen, the most exacting class of watch-wearers, as superior to all others for strength, steadiness, accuracy and durability.

For sale by all respectable dealers.

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CONDENSED MILK COMPANY
STILL AHEAD!
ITS MILK ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE RICHEST AND PUREST!!

A would-be rival company having made certain insinuations regarding the AMERICAN COMPANY'S milk, the AMERICAN asserted that its CONDENSED MILK contained
MORE PURE UNADULTERATED, UNSKIMMED COUNTRY MILK
than any other offered for sale in the City, and challenged proof to the contrary. As the fact still remains undisputed, the AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY takes this method of placing it before the public.

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AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY,
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HAND-PLATED AND BRONZED DOOR KNOBS,
BUTTS, BELL PULLS, SASH FASTENERS,
And other Furniture to match.
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FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, IN GREAT VARIETY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 269, April 9, 1868.
31, 52, 61, 48, 40, 77, 29, 9, 57, 16, 63, 72, 82.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 270, April 9, 1868.
62, 3, 43, 70, 17, 60, 12, 4, 26, 13, 63, 55.
PADUCAH—Extra Class No. 321, April 9, 1868.
55, 57, 7, 47, 1, 36, 25, 8, 48, 12, 58, 40, 51.
PADUCAH—Class No. 322, April 9, 1868.
11, 48, 78, 47, 19, 29, 9, 75, 34, 54, 70, 57.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker,
No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

OFFICE FOR THE PREVENTION OF GAMBLING, No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York.—Defalcations and losses incurred at gambling-houses will be recovered on application. By order of President.
J. R. STURGES, Secretary.